

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 06254101 0





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L



COGHILL HALL, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

RIVER FRONT.

THE FAMILY OF COGHILL.

1377 TO 1879.

WITH SOME SKETCHES OF THEIR

MATERNAL ANCESTORS,

THE SLINGSBYS, OF SCRIVEN HALL.

1135 TO 1879.

BY

JAMES HENRY COGHILL.

CAMBRIDGE:

Printed at the Riverside Press.

1879.

S. P.

.

v

1135 70



To

MY CHILDREN,

SARAH ADELINE AND HOWARD,

THESE

FRAGMENTARY SKETCHES OF THEIR ANCESTORS

ARE

Most Affectionately Dedicated.

PREFACE.

COULD I have foreseen the difficulties to be encountered, the large outlay of money, and the amount of labor to be expended upon this work, it would probably never have been undertaken by me. But now that it is finished I cannot say that I regret the impulse which first prompted me to engage in it.

When I first entered upon this work it was with no thought of extending my researches beyond the limits of our own country, and with but little hope of tracing the family very far back here. I was fortunate, however, at the beginning, in having the assistance and coöperation of a gentleman (A. R. Micou, Esq., of Tappahannock, Virginia) whose qualifications and position enabled him to render me valuable aid. To his patient and thorough examination of the old and musty records of Essex County, in that State, I am indebted for many links of the family chain; these, and others which came to me through family records and members now living, were, by carefully examining and comparing the different rec-

ords, put each in its place, and properly connected, forming, when finished, an unbroken chain from 1664 to 1879.

Encouraged by success, I determined to extend my inquiries beyond the seas. This new field was hardly entered, when so many obstacles presented themselves that I was more than once on the point of abandoning the work in despair. I was held to it, however, by the encouragement and assistance given by friends, and, I may add, strangers also, for many kind letters and much valuable information were from persons with whom I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. It is a most pleasant duty to mention and thank them here, as well for their uniform kindness in answering my numerous letters, as for the assistance I received from them.

I am under special obligations to Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, Bart., of Belvedere House, Drumcondra, in the County of Dublin, and Glen Barrahan, Castle Townsend, in the County of Cork, Ireland, for the pedigree of the eldest branch of the family, which was invaluable as a basis of further research, and also for other useful information.

I am hardly less indebted to Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., of Aldenham House, County of Hertford, and of St. Dunstons, Regents Park, London, former Governor of the Bank of England (who is the present representative

of the principal estates of the Coghills of Hertfordshire, and the representative of the family of Hucks, through whom these estates descended to him), for records from the family papers now in his possession, and for revising and correcting the pedigree of the junior branch of the family, and also for photographs of the old family portraits of John Coghill, and Sir Thomas, his son, from which their pictures in this book were made.

My thanks are also due to Henry Coghill, Esq., of Brampton Tree House, Newcastle, Staffordshire, England, for much of the information relating to the Scottish branch, a part of which is from a manuscript "History of the County of Caithness," not yet published, which the author permitted him to use. Other information, referring to the same branch, was given me by Miss Jane Coghill, of Castletown, in the County of Caithness, Scotland, and John Coghill, senior magistrate of Thurso. Miss Martha Coghill, of Ivy House Farm, West Uxbridge, County of Middlesex, and Mr. Anthony Coghill, her uncle, of Notting Hill, London, gave information relating to the unconnected branch.

To my valued friend, Capt. Charles H. Townsend, of New Haven, Connecticut (a cousin of my wife), I am under obligations for copies of records from York, Knaresborough, London, and other places which he visited at no little personal inconvenience, to obtain for me.

I have had the services of professional gentlemen in examining records in each of the countries, and take special pleasure in expressing my thanks to Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, member of the council of the Historical Society of Great Britain, for valuable information, and also for suggestions and advice which were of great service to me.

With the exception of two or three books which had to be obtained from England, most of those consulted were found in the Astor Library of this city.

It may be necessary, in our country, where there is a feeling of real or assumed prejudice against all concern about family descent, to offer an apology for printing a pedigree. I cannot better communicate to my numerous relatives the reasons for so doing, than by the following extracts from Burke's "Family Vicissitudes:" —

"I am well aware that to many the genealogical tree appears to be little better than a barren trunk, producing no fruits, or none of any value. Such, however, is not my conviction. If it be a natural and laudable feeling for the living to glory in the fame of their dead ancestors — if such recollections seem as a spur to the good, and a check to evil in ourselves — genealogy is a valuable and important science. Can any one for a moment doubt the influence, the beneficial influence exercised upon most minds by the noble pride of lineage? If I have not exaggerated — as I trust I have not — the uses to be drawn from genealogical pursuits, little apology will be needed for the following work."

In such a spirit I would give to the members of the family connection the results of my labor, trusting that they may not be without some benefit, especially to the young. The present moment is ever fleeting, and we all live mainly in the past and the future. May these records of the past stimulate our young kinsmen to seek for themselves a noble future, and in their turn leave a worthy example.

J. H. C.

NEW YORK, *January*, 1879.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PART I. KNARESBOROUGH	1
PART II. THE ELDEST BRANCH OF THE FAMILY	12
APPENDIX TO PART II.	36 <i>a</i>
PART III. THE JUNIOR BRANCH OF ENGLAND	37
PART IV. THE UNCONNECTED BRANCH IN ENGLAND	66
PART V. THE SCOTTISH BRANCH	73
PART VI. THE AMERICAN BRANCH	86
APPENDIX TO PART VI.	144
PART VII. THE FAMILY OF SLINGSBY OF SCRIVEN HALL.	
THE ANCESTORS OF THE COGHILLS ON THE	
MATERNAL SIDE	161

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	TO FACE PAGE
COGHILL HALL. RIVER FRONT. From Photograph	<i>Frontispiece</i>
KNARESBOROUGH. From an Engraving. Made from a Drawing by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.	1
SIR JOHN JOCELYN COGHILL, BART., OF GLEN BARRAHANE CASTLE TOWNSEND. From Photograph, 1848. (See page 32.)	12
FAMILY ARMS	16
COGHILL HALL. MAIN FRONT. From Photograph	18
MARMADUKE COGHILL, LL. D., CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, PRIVY COUNCILLOR, AND M. P. From a Statue in Drumcondra Church	25
LIEUT. NEVILL JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL. From a Woodcut in London "Illustrated News," 1873. Made from Photograph taken in 1873	32
LIEUT. NEVILL JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL. From a Photograph taken in 1873	34A
JOHN COGHILL, OF LONDON. From a Portrait in Aldenham House, painted in 1624. (See note on page 38.)	57
SIR THOMAS COGHILL, KNIGHT, OF BLETHINGDON. From a Portrait in Aldenham House, painted in 1655.	58
ALDENHAM HOUSE. THE SEAT OF HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, ESQ. From a Lithograph for Casson's "History of Hertfordshire," 1878. (This was the chief seat of the Hertfordshire Coghills from 1624 until the family became extinct: the last descendant died in 1844, when it descended to Mr. Gibbs, through the family of Hucks)	44
HENRY COGHILL, OF BRAMPTON TREE HOUSE, 1878. (See page 78.)	78
JAMES HENRY COGHILL, OF NEW YORK, 1878. (See page 127.)	86
HOWARD COGHILL, OF NEW YORK, 1878.	133
SCRIVEN HALL. THE SEAT OF THE SLINGSBY. From Photograph	160

¹ This picture may not be ready in time to be bound in this volume, in which case it will be bound afterwards to those to whom the book has been presented.



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R
L



THE FAMILY OF COGHILL.

PART I.

KNARESBOROUGH.

THE ancestors of the Coghill family had their homes in the county of York in England, and are traced back in a direct line to Knaresborough, A. D. 1378, on the paternal, and A. D. 1135, on the maternal side. The name as above written was first assumed there. It may not then be inappropriate to preface the pedigree and outline history of the family with a few allusions to that county, and a brief historical sketch of Knaresborough.

The section of country comprehended by the present boundaries of Yorkshire was inhabited by the Brigantes, the most numerous and powerful of all the British tribes that possessed the island before the Roman Conquest. In A. D. 71 they were overpowered and passed under the Roman yoke. From that period until the abandonment of England by the Romans, A. D. 426-7, there were occasional revolts, but comparative quiet continued. Many

fine roads, some of which continue to the present time, and other improvements, were made. After the departure of the Romans the country sunk into a state of anarchy; civil discords terminated in the establishment of military tyrannies; "kings appointed, but not by God, who in their turn gave way to men more ferocious than themselves."¹ The standards of the Picts and Scots, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans were successively carried over its territory, and later those of the barons, the Houses of York and Lancaster; and the Parliament and the royal banners were here raised, and drew around them men of the same country and blood to engage in fraternal strife.

Within the present boundaries of this county some of the world's rulers have resided: amongst them the Roman Emperors, Adrian, Severus, Caracalla and Geta (sons of the latter, and joint-emperors), Constantius, and Constantine the Great. These all resided in Eboricum, afterwards York. The Imperial Court of Rome was for three years held at this place by Severus, who died there. Constantine arrived from Rome in time to be at his father's death-bed, and was inaugurated emperor there. Marcus Aurelius Lucius, a British king, said to have been the first crowned head in the world who embraced Christianity, was born there, and also John Wickliff, "the morning star

¹ Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*.

of the Reformation," in 1324. In 1160, Henry II. held in York the first Parliament mentioned in English history by that name. In 1298, another Parliament was held there, when the barons attended, and the king's confirmation of *Magna Charta*, and also *Charta de Foresta*, was read to them. Charles I. assembled his great council of all the peers of England in York, and Charles II. was proclaimed there. York in the ninth century was the seat of letters, as well as of trade and commerce. The library collected by Archbishop Egbert, and placed in the cathedral, ranked among the first in Christendom.

The town of KNARESBOROUGH is situated on a rocky eminence on the northeast bank of the river Nidd, which runs here between precipitous banks, and through a romantic valley in the parish of the same name, in the Wapentake of Claro, West Riding, Yorkshire. It is eighteen miles from York, and two hundred and three from London. Hargrove supposes its name was derived from its situation, as *Knares*, in the German language, signifies a hard knot, and, when applied to situation, a rocky mountain. He also conjectures that this may have been a fortified place of the Romans, as it is easy to trace the remains of a ditch, or ramparts; and numerous Roman coins have been found here, particularly some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine. It is one of the ancient burghs that were part of the demesnes of the

crown, found under the title of *Terra Regis* in Domesday Book and other records, all of which, and the lands belonging to them, were held by royal grant.¹ Littleton observes that burghs are the most ancient towns in England; such situations were chosen by the Saxons, as being already places of strength, to erect their castles upon.

For some centuries after the departure of the Romans this part of the country in particular was dreadfully harassed by contending armies. Malmesbury states that it was always exposed to the fury of the northern nations, receiving the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaning under repeated depredations. The Saxons finally prevailed, rather by exterminating than subduing the ancient inhabitants, in consequence of which they preserved unaltered all their civil and military institutions. Whatever may have been the condition and privileges of Knaresborough before the Conquest, we find at that period a complete Saxon manor, that is, one township presiding over ten others. Knaresborough and its villages suffered in the general devastation made by the ruthless and cruel Norman, who, after the siege of York, in the year 1070, laid waste all the country between that city and Durham. Malmesbury, writing half a century afterwards, says: "Thus the resources of a province, once

¹ Brady on Burghs.

flourishing, were cut off by fire, slaughter, and devastation; the ground for more than sixty miles, totally uncultivated and unproductive, remains bare to the present day."

Hume finishes this sad story with these words: "The houses were reduced to ashes, the cattle seized and driven away, and many of the inhabitants perished in the woods from cold and hunger: the lives of one hundred thousand persons were computed to have been sacrificed to this stroke of barbarous policy." More than two centuries afterward came the long and bloody struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which more than fourscore princes of the blood royal, and nearly the whole body of the ancient nobility, perished; and later still, the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, causing cruel disasters to the best families in the realm. A writer has truly remarked: "York County seemed a land of destiny, echoing on every side with the solution of fearful problems. What were the assured advantages accruing from so many changes? What were the promptings of so many sad events? Why should one portion of a people become so vividly alive to a need of defense from another portion? It could only have been a strong faith that in the issues involved was a remedy for all social wrong, bad laws, and abuses. The test of war was a final solution of the political problem."

At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Knaresborough, which comprehended the town and ten surrounding villages, formed a part of the demesnes of the crown. The castle, celebrated in history from its very founding to its dismantlement by order of Parliament in 1646, once the ornament and security of the town, and of which the venerable though scanty remains recall the recollection of other times, was built by Serlo de Burg, Baron of Tonesburg, in Normandy, who accompanied the Conqueror into England, and received this, with several other lordships, as a reward for his services. In 1170, Hugh de Morville, Reginald Fitz-use, William de Tracey, and Richard Brito, the four knights who slew Thomas à Becket, fled to this castle, where they remained shut up for a year, but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In 1319 the Scots, entering England, burnt both Knaresborough and Skipton. In 1337 the castle was taken by John de Lilburn, an officer of the great Earl of Lancaster, the chief and most powerful of the discontented barons. It was, however, soon invested by the king's troops, and De Lilburn surrendered, after having destroyed all the records, and with them every memorial of the liberties, customs, and privileges of the place. In 1371 the castle, honor, and manor of the town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by the king

(Edward III.) to his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and from that time they have belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. About 1400, Richard II. was imprisoned in this castle, as appears from the following lines in Hardyng's "Chronicle:" —

"The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,
There to be kepte surely in privitie;
Fro thens after to Pykering went he nedis,
And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
But to Pontefrete last, where he did de."

The place of confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called "the king's chamber." In 1590 the castle was repaired under the direction of Henry Slingsby, Esq., who held it as barbican, by lease from the queen. In 1616 it was granted by James I. to his son Charles, before that prince ascended the throne of England, in the troubles of whose unhappy reign the town had a considerable share. In the early part of the civil wars, till after the reduction of York by the Parliamentarians, the royal garrison of Knaresborough, consisting of a great number of horse and foot, was a terror to the surrounding country. In 1642 Lord Fairfax arranged to place a garrison in the castle, but was prevented from doing so by Sir Henry Slingsby, who occupied and held it until reinforcements arrived. In November, 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, Lord

Fairfax, with a division of Scotch forces, appeared before the town, and on the 12th of that month began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit, but at last were obliged to retreat within the castle; Lord Fairfax being now master of the town, the castle was closely invested, and bravely defended by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege to the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honorable terms. Oliver Cromwell was in Knaresborough soon after this, and lodged in a house on High Street, which was afterwards rebuilt, but the chamber in which he slept was preserved, as we learn from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1791.

The castle contained two and a half acres within its walls, which were flanked with eleven towers. The front room on the ground floor has been from time immemorial the repository of the ancient court records, where Hargrove says they were still preserved in 1798, and the keys were then in the custody of the steward of the honor, and the chief of the Slingsby family.¹

In 1758 a human skeleton was discovered by a man digging for limestone, on Thistle Hill, near the town, which led to the discovery of the murder of Daniel Clark

¹ The present stewards are Messrs. Samuel and Charles Powell, — one of whom, for the time being, as bailiff of the borough, is the returning officer of the members of the borough to Parliament. We are under obligations to these gentlemen for copies of records and other valuable information.

by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster of Knaresborough, and others, committed fourteen years before. Aram was tried, convicted, and executed. He employed no counsel, but conducted his own defense, and made a very able and ingenious argument, attacking, with great acumen, plausibility, and curious erudition, the doctrine of circumstantial evidence. His name was afterwards immortalized by that intellectual monarch of fallacious reasoners, Bulwer, who seized upon the strangely opposing elements in the moral character of this curious man, and the facts connected with the murder committed by him, as the text of his "Eugene Aram," into which story, by his vivid and powerful fancy and capacity, his fine, subtle reasoning and impassioned eloquence, he has so insidiously interwoven his own dark and dangerous views of fate and destiny. It is a grand and sublime work, so far as language and power of reasoning are concerned; beautiful and plausible, as only a man of his rare powers can make error appear; but, like the fabled Upas-tree, giving poison and death to all who seek rest and repose under its bright and inviting foliage.

A writer near the close of the last century, after describing the ruins of the castle at Knaresborough, says: "Placed on an eminence projecting into the river, and from its towers commanding all advances into the town, it possesses all the advantages of strength and situation

that could be desired before the introduction of artillery ; and, even after that period, was found to be a place not easily reduced. From these mouldering remains of pride and dominion the eye is relieved, and the mind cheered, by the romantic beauty of the adjacent vale ; a delicious compound of enclosures, woods, and rocks, at the bottom of which a fine river takes its bending course, shaded in many places with hanging wood ; on one side the houses and trees, ranging along the edge of the precipices, with parts of the town, the church, the bridge, and *Coghill Hall* ; on the other side, *Bellmont*, with its woods and enclosures, the more elevated situation of *Belton Hall*, with a distant view of Brimham rocks, complete the beautiful scene."

Hargrove, writing in 1798, remarks: "Considerable manufacture of linen has been carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a flourishing condition." In that year there were "two hundred looms employed for cotton goods, averaging four hundred pieces each week." The population in 1821 was 5,283.

One of the peculiar customs observed in Knaresborough is that on Easter Sunday, the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present on the day following. The women retaliate, and treat the men in like manner by taking their hats. This is supposed to be the remains of a festival called Hoke-

tide, instituted at the sudden death of Hardi-Canute, and the downfall of the Danes, in 1042.¹ There are many places and things of interest in and around Knaresborough, but they cannot be mentioned in this short sketch. It was once a place of fashionable resort for its mineral springs, but was succeeded by Harrowgate, some two or three miles distant, which, during the summer months, is a great resort of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, who come to drink the waters and to enjoy the pure and healthful air. The waters are chalybeate and sulphur. We spent a night there in September, 1866.

¹ Hargrove.



PART II.

THE ELDEST BRANCH.

PLAYFAIR, in his "British Family Antiquity," vol. vii., page 226, says: "The origin of this name (Coghill) was most probably derived from a place anciently called Cockel-hall,¹ but now Coghill-Hall, in the hundred of Claro, in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; or perhaps from the residence of one of the family on a hill near the river Cock, which runs through a part of that county."²

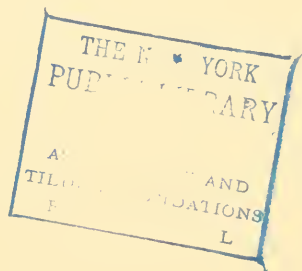
As the greater part of the English family names were derived from local residences, it is safe to infer that the

¹ We learn from *The Book of Family Crests*, tenth edition, London, 1862, that there was once living in England a family of Cockell, whose arms were "on a mural coronet, or a cock; gules, sémé of roundles, resting on the dexter claw on an escalop shell; and in the beak a sprig of laurel."

² On Teasdale's map of Yorkshire, which we received from London after these sketches were written, and on which are all the principal family seats in the county, we find a place situated about seven miles from York, and one mile from the Red House (one of the seats of the Slingsbys, a description of which will be given in the last section of this book), called Cock-Hill. This was most probably the residence of some member of this family, — possibly of John, prior to his going to Knaresborough. It is eight to ten miles in a straight line from the river Cock, a small rivulet, in most places about twelve feet wide.



SIR JOHN JOCELYN COGHILL, BART.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1878.



author of "Family Antiquity" is correct in his conjectures.

The first ancestor, as appears by records formerly in the Castle of Knaresborough, in the same county in which he resided during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1378 to 1413), was—

1. JOHN COCKILL, or *Cockhill*, Esq., Gent., of Cockhill. It further appears that either he, or his only son and heir of whom we find any mention, changed the name to Coghill, and that all who have borne this latter name descended from him. In our researches we find that in all of the baptisms, marriages, and burials recorded in Knaresborough Church the name is spelt Coghill. In the Diocesan Register of York, we find between 1544 and 1650 the wills of Thomas Cockhill, 1549, Edward Cockhill, 1612, Stephen Cockhill, 1618, Thomas Cockhill, 1620, George Cockhill, of Leeds, 1635, Grace Cockhill, of Lower Hall, 1637, and Henry Coggill, 1637; and in the records of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, where search was made for Coghill only from the earliest period to 1700, but two wills were found (abstracts of which are given at the end of this section), that of Thomas Coghill, of Tentergate, in the township of Scriven and parish of Knaresborough, eldest son of Marmaduke Coghill, dated 9th October, 1585, and that of Jane Coghill, daughter of Thomas of Knaresborough (spinster), dated 22d February,

1626-7. In the Consistory Court of London, the will of Phœbe Cockhill, 1665. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the will of Richard Cockill, 1582, and a large number of wills and administratorships of *Coghill*. In the Consistory Court of Oxford, and in numerous church and parish records in London, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire, we find the name of *Coghill*; all the persons thus indicated, with three exceptions, can be traced back to the first of that name, at Knaresborough. In the Fairfax Correspondence, Charles I., vol. ii., page 376, we find the following paragraph in a letter written by Thomas Stockdale to Lord Fairfax, dated at Knaresborough, February 25, 1641: "Mr. Cockill, of London Bridge, wrote the last week to some friends of his to make way to get himself elected Burgess of Knaresborough; for he writ Dearlove was absolutely rejected by the House, and that a writ would presently come for a new election."¹ The person here referred to most

¹ In 1641, Sir Henry Slingsby, like the rest of the loyal party, finding that he could no longer perform his legislative duties in Parliament with safety to his life, was compelled to absent himself. His seat was declared vacant, and at an election held at Knaresborough in 1641, William Dearlove was chosen in his place; but his election was contested, as illegal, by Sir William Constable, his opponent, on the grounds of his being deputy steward and judge of the court, and therefore the "burghers durst not give their voices for fear of him." Instead of another election, we learn from the Journal of the House of Commons, under date March 19, 1642, that William Dearlove's election was decided void, and Sir William Constable was duly elected.

probably belonged to, or was a descendant of, the Coghills of Knaresborough. Mr. Stockdale may not have spelt the name correctly, and this is made more probable as we learn from records that there were Coghills living in that part of London about the date of his writing. The records examined leave it no longer a matter of conjecture, but of certainty, that a part of the family, commencing with the John Cockhill mentioned, or else his son and heir, changed the name to Coghill, which has been borne only by his descendants, while another part adhered to the original. We have no way of learning why the change was made, but it was probably the result of the great freedom exercised in all matters of orthography at that early period.¹

The crest indicates that it was adopted by the family prior to the change of name. The arms of the eldest branch are: Quarterly; 1st and 4th, erm, a chevron, between three cocks, gu. for *Cockhill*; 2d and 3d, or, on a chief, indented, az., three fleurs-de-lis of the field, a canton er, for *Cramer*. Crest on a mount, vert, a cock, wings expanded, or. Motto, *Non dormit qui custodit* (the guardian sleepeth not).

The arms of the youngest branches are gules on a

¹ In a Gazetteer and Directory of Yorkshire, published in 1822, we find the names of *one* Cockell, *four* Cockills, *three* Cockhills, and but *one* Coghill, — Richard Coghill, gentleman, residing in York.

chevron ; argent, three pellets, a chief, sable. Crest and motto same as those of the eldest branch. An engraving of the latter is given on the opposite page.

The only child of John Cockhill that we find any record of was —

2. THOMAS COGHILL (once we find it spelt Coughyll), his successor, who married Marjory, daughter of John Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven (chief forester of Knaresborough), by his wife Joan, daughter of Walter Calverly, Esq., of Calverly.¹

By this marriage he had issue two sons, besides other children of whom we find no record : —

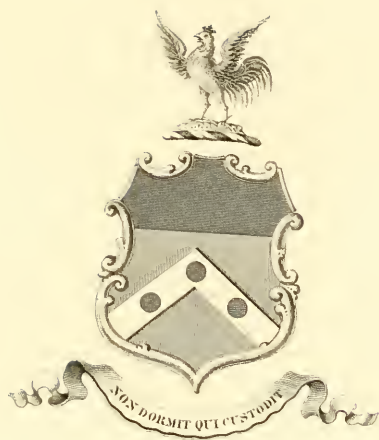
3. THOMAS COGHILL.

3. ROBERT COGHILL. We find no other mention of the latter than his name.

Thomas, the eldest son and heir, was twice married: first to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knight, of Bracewell in Craven, a descendant of John Tempest, Lord of Bracewell and Waddington, who descended from Roger Tempest, who lived during the reign of Henry I., when his name is subscribed to several charters, cited in the Monasticon.

By this marriage he had issue —

¹ By this intermarriage the Slingsbys became the ancestors of all who have borne the name of Coghill ; this Thomas Coghill being the first who presents the name as it is now spelled. We shall devote some space in the latter part of this book to a notice of the distinguished family of Slingsby.



COGHILL ARMS.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX &
TILDEN FOUNDATION
R

4. PETER COGHILL, who died at the age of twenty-four years.

4. CATHERINE COGHILL, a nun in Nun-Monkton.

4. ELLEN COGHILL, a votaress; and other children of whom we find no mention, probably dying young.

His second wife was *Anne*, daughter of — Nettleton, Esq., of Roundegrange (by his wife, who was sister to Sir Robert Suttle, or Sothill, Knight, of Suttle, or Sothill Hall, in Yorkshire), by whom he had issue —

4. MARMADUKE COGHILL.

4. THOMAS COGHILL.

4. ELIZABETH COGHILL.

4. MARGERY COGHILL.

We can find no further mention of the last three than their names.

Marmaduke, eldest son and heir, succeeded his father, and in 1555 rebuilt the present Coghill Hall, near Knaresborough, which was for several centuries the seat of the heads of the family. The frontispiece in this book was engraved from a photograph of the place taken in 1878. It shows the south, or river front, and a part of the east, or main entrance front. The helio-type shows the main front. The building is of stone. The following description of the place is taken from Hargrove's "History of Knaresborough," published in 1798.

CONYNGHAM-HOUSE.

Formerly called

COGHILL HALL.

"Situated on a small elevation above the river Nidd; the length of the south front is one hundred and thirty feet, and that of the east eighty feet. In the course of the buildings are five projections, forming so many large bow-windows, from which the Town and Church of Knaresborough, the stately ruins of the Castle, the Bridge over the river, with Belmont Wood and Bilton Park, compose a most beautiful landscape.

"The Dining Room is thirty-two feet by eighteen.

"The Drawing Room is thirty-one by twenty-four.

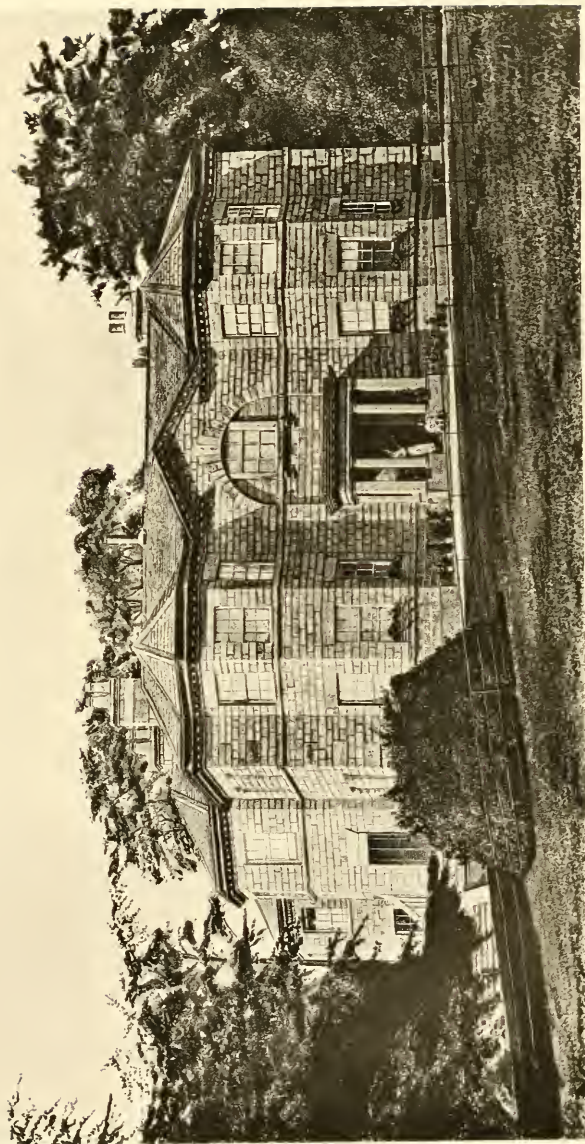
"The Music Room is twenty-four by sixteen.

"The Library is twenty by twenty.

"The Lawn falls gently towards the river. on the bank of which a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot called the Hermitage, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed near a natural cascade, which the river forms by falling over a ridge of rocks; from hence the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views scarce to be equaled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and Alpine scenery of Hagfall."

This house for several centuries belonged to the Coghill family, but was purchased of Sir John Thomas Coghill, Bart., with fifty-one acres of land, by the Right Honorable the Countess of Conyngham, in the year 1796.¹ Later it came into the possession of Sir Fran-

¹ Various other properties in Yorkshire, belonging to the Coghill estate, were sold about the same time.



COGHILL HALL, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

MAIN FRONT.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

cis Nathaniel Burton, as heir to the Countess of Conyngham, and in 1831 was sold by him to Marcus Worsley, Esq., who in 1856 sold it to the present owner, Basil Thomas Woodd, Esq., the present M. P. for Knaresborough.

This *Marmaduke* married Maude, daughter of John Pullein, Esq., of Killinghall, steward of Knaresborough and Ripon, by his wife Jane (daughter of Thomas Roos, Esq., of Ingmanthorp), and Playfair incorrectly states that twenty-one children were the result of this marriage. He was probably led into the error by including with his issue the children of his son Marmaduke, and possibly those of a grandson bearing the same name. The will of Thomas Coghill, the eldest son of Marmaduke (an abstract of which may be seen at the end of this section), mentions his brother Marmaduke and his youngest brother John (William, another brother, died young). In entailing his estate at the end of the will, he would certainly have named other brothers if there had been any. We learn from the records of Knaresborough Parish that one Marmaduke Coghill was buried September 27, 1577, and another April 14, 1607. We also find on the same records the marriages of three Marmaduke Coghills, one to Jane Thornton, July 21, 1569, one to Anna Gervis, October 20, 1578, and one to Alice Thornton, October 22, 1593. The first was

probably a son of Marmaduke and Maude, who may have married twice, and the last was probably his son. We find reference to only four children of the first Marmaduke : —

5. THOMAS COGHILL.

5. WILLIAM COGHILL.

5. MARMADUKE COGHILL.

5. JOHN COGHILL.

William died young. *John* was a merchant in London, and will be referred to under the head of the Junior Branch of the Family in England. We have no other record of *Marmaduke* than the mention of him in his brother Thomas's will, unless it is in the records of marriages and burials referred to. *Thomas*, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1580) married Isabel, daughter of — Talentyre, Esq., of Carlisle, sister of William Talentyre, incumbent of Kirby Overblows, in Yorkshire, and Routhbury, in Northumberland. He had issue two sons and three daughters : —

6. THOMAS COGHILL, eldest son.

6. HENRY COGHILL.

6. FRANCES COGHILL.

6. MARY COGHILL.

6. JANE COGHILL.

Frances must have died young, as no mention is made

of her in her father's will. *Henry* was born after the will was executed, and was baptized 8th December, 1585, as is seen by parish records. We have no other record of him than his baptism and that made in his sister Jane's will. *Mary* married Richard Andrews, Esq., and had a daughter, *Maude Hargrove*, mentioned also in Jane's will. *Jane* died unmarried, as will be seen from the abstract of her will at the end of this section.

Thomas, who succeeded his father, married Beatrice, daughter of William Halley, Esq., of York. This lady was buried at Knaresborough, July 9, 1623. They had issue —

7. JOHN COGHILL, baptized at Knaresborough, March 11, 1615.

7. THOMAS COGHILL, baptized same place, September 18, 1617.

7. ISABELLA COGHILL, baptized same place, February 2, 1619.

We find no further record of *Thomas* than the mention of his name, with that of his brother John and sister Isabella, in the will of his aunt, Jane Coghill. *Isabella* married William Mann, Esq., of Thorp Hazelwood, York, of a very old and distinguished family.

John, the eldest son, married Lucy, daughter of Charles Tancred, Esq., of Whixley, a family both ancient and honorable. The name was originally Tankred, which

“Le Nerve” says was a great name among the Danes. There is a full pedigree of the family in Hargrove’s “History of Knaresborough,” taken from a painting on the side of the grand staircase at Whixley Hall, the seat of the family.

Charles Tancred, father of Lucy who married John Coghill, was the eleventh in descent from the first in the pedigree. He died 1644. Against the wall in the Whixley Church is a monument with the following inscription : —

“In this Chancel is buried Charles Tancred [the same mentioned above], Sir Richard Tancred, his son, Kn’t, Charles Tancred, Esq., his grandson, and Christopher Tancred, Esq., his great-grandson, Master of Harriers to King William III., all Lords of the Manor of Whixley. He was the youngest son of Thomas Tancred, Esq., of Boroughbridge, by Jane, co-heir of Mr. Paver, of Branton, and married Barbara, daughter of William Wyville, Esq., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Sir Richard, his eldest son, was knighted by Charles I. for his services and great sufferings in the Civil Wars. But though his posterity may have found the effects of his loyalty by the diminution it made in their fortune, yet it was lost in espousing the Royal Cause.”

This monument and inscription were probably placed there by Christopher Tancred, Esq., son of the one last named on the monument. He died August, 1754, unmarried, left Whixley Hall and his estate there for the maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen, four in each of the learned professions, who must be fifty years of age,

or upwards, and unmarried. A separate apartment is assigned to each of them, and the whole company, if in health, dine together every day.

Attached to the mansion is a chapel, and an annuity is provided for clergymen who officiate. In a vault under the chapel, it is said, the noble founder is interred.¹

We are inclined to the opinion that James Coghill, the first American ancestor, who came over to Virginia in 1664, and died in 1685, was a son of this John Coghill or of his brother Thomas; but about the probable date of his birth the civil war had commenced, and during its continuance and the time of the Commonwealth there is in many of the parishes a hiatus in the records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, which renders it very difficult to trace and connect pedigrees. The only issue of John Coghill and Lucy Tancred of whom we find record is —

8. SIR JOHN COGHILL, LL. D., who succeeded him, and died in 1699. He was Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and an advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court in that kingdom; was knighted in the Castle of Dublin, June 5, 1686, by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom. Sir John was probably sent to Ireland by his government, and took up his residence in Dublin, still, however, retaining Coghill Hall.

¹ Allen's *History of Yorkshire*.

He and his successors are always mentioned in the various works in which we have seen their names, as of the latter place. He married Hester, daughter of Tobias Cramer, Esq., of Ballyfoile, who, for his services in the reduction of Ireland under Cromwell, had the lands of Ballyfoile assigned him, was Sheriff of Dublin in 1653, and died 1655. He was the eldest son of Belthazar Cramer, a high German born, colonel of a regiment in Ireland, and made a denizen of that country 28th May, 1639. By this marriage Sir John had issue nine children:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9. THOMAS COGHILL. | } These five sons died young. |
| 9. JOHN COGHILL. | |
| 9. TOBY COGHILL. | |
| 9. HENRY COGHILL. | |
| 9. FERRARD COGHILL. | |
| 9. MARY COGHILL, died unmarried. | |
| 9. HESTER COGHILL. | |
| 9. MARMADUKE COGHILL. | |
| 9. JAMES COGHILL. | |

We have not the dates of the births of any of the children, and they are probably not mentioned here in their regular order.

Marmaduke, the eldest son and heir, died unmarried in 1739. The following sketch of him is copied from the "History of the University of Dublin," by W. B. S. Taylor, F. M. A.; London edition, p. 419.

“MARMADUKE COGHILL was a native of Dublin, born in the year 1673. At fifteen years of age he was admitted as a student of the University. Here he graduated and eventually took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; soon after which the College elected him to the rank of one of its representatives in Parliament, and this very distinguished honor was continued to Mr. Coghill at every general election whilst he lived. Having filled several important offices in the State, he was in the year 1721 appointed Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. This office he held during the remainder of his life. He died 1738.¹ In the performance of his public duties he was a man of unwearied diligence and clearness of judgment; he combined the very rare qualities of being an honest Councillor of the Crown and an independent representative of the people. Among the many benefits that this learned and excellent man conferred on society is. that being one of the original commissioners of the ‘board of first fruits’ he in a great measure organized that body, and thus became the great and indeed principal cause of the numerous benefits which have arisen to the Established Church of Ireland from this circumstance. In private life he was greatly esteemed for his benevolence and all the social virtues. He wrote several able papers on finance, etc., which have been published in the Transactions of the learned Societies.”

In the same work, and on page 222, under the head of “Returns to Parliament,” we find:—

“In 1713, Sir Marmaduke Coghill, J. U. D., and John Elwood, J. U. D., were returned. In 1715, Sir Marmaduke Coghill was again returned, along with Samuel Dopping, Esq., LL. D. In 1727, the Right Honorable Marmaduke Coghill was again returned, along with the Right Honorable Samuel Molyneux. In 1739, Alexander MacAuley was elected in the room of Mr. Coghill, deceased.”

¹ *Musgrave's Obituary* gives his death as 11th March, 1739, which is probably correct.

In a letter from Sir John Jocelyn Coghill to the compiler of this book, dated January, 1878, referring to Marmaduke Coghill, he says: "I have a full-length oil painting of him among the family portraits, from which I am forced to the conclusion that any good looks which are to be found in the family were not derived from him. He is a fat, apoplectic-looking old gentleman, clad in chancellor's robes, with very short legs and a shorter throat; and the large marble statue of him in Duncondra Church tells the same story." *James*, the brother of Marmaduke, was a Doctor of Law and Register of the Prerogative Court. He died in 1734, having married Anne, daughter of — Pierson, Esq., by whom he had one child, a daughter: —

10. **HESTER COGHILL.** She married, first, in 1737, Lord Tullamore,¹ afterwards created Earl of Charleville, who died 1764; and secondly, Major John Mayne, who assumed the name of Coghill by *sign-manual*, and was created a baronet in 1781.² He died 14th, and was buried at Aldenham Church in Hertfordshire, England, 22d November, 1785. His wife, as Hester, Countess Dowager of Charleville, died without issue, and was buried in the

¹ Charles Moore, a descendant of the Moores, Earls and Marquesses of Drogheda.

² Sir John Coghill purchased of the Duke of Northumberland Richings Park, in Buckinghamshire, where he afterwards resided.

same church, 1778. She bequeathed her property to her cousin, the issue of Belthazar John Cramer.

Of the two sisters of Marmaduke and James, *Mary* died unmarried. *Hester* married Oliver Cramer, a cousin, and had three sons : —

10. *Belthazar John, Oliver, and John.* Belthazar John married Judith, daughter of Brinsley Butler, Viscount of Lanesborough, and fourth in descent from Lord Abergavenny, who was a Neville, and had three sons and one daughter, — *John, Oliver, Marmaduke, and Catherine*, who married Ralph Smith. Pursuant to the will of his great-uncle, Marmaduke Coghill, Oliver, the second son, was made his heir upon his assuming the name of Coghill, and by so doing he became —

11. OLIVER COGHILL. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Robert Hucks, Esq., by his wife Sarah, daughter of *Henry Coghill*, Esq., of Aldenham House, in the County of Hertford, England;¹ she died leaving no issue, after which he married Jane, daughter of — Holl, Esq., by whom he had issue one daughter : —

12. JANE COGHILL, who married George Mowbray, Esq., of Ford, Co. Durham, and Mortimer, Co. Bucks. Oliver died in 1774, leaving no male issue, when, in conformity to the conditions of the aforesaid will of Marmaduke Coghill, and the will of his cousin Hester Coghill, Countess

¹ Referred to in Part III., Junior Branch.

of Charleville, John Cramer, the eldest son and heir, became his brother's successor by assuming the name of Coghill, which he did by *sign-manual*, was made a baronet, and became —

11. SIR JOHN COGHILL. He married, in 1754, Mary, daughter of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam (whose wife was the granddaughter of William, 20th Lord Kerry), and had issue —

12. JOHN THOMAS COGHILL.

12. JOSIAH COGHILL.

12. MARY CRAMER COGHILL, died unmarried.

12. JUDITH COGHILL, married Rev. Dr. W. Forrard.

12. ELIZABETH COGHILL, married Rev. N. Hinde.

12. FRANCES COGHILL, married E. Sankey, Esq.

12. CHARLOTTE PRISCILLA COGHILL, married Rev. —

Offley.

12. SOPHIA COGHILL, married Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Doyle.

12. THEODOSCIA CRAMER COGHILL, died unmarried.

Sir John died in 1790, and was succeeded by SIR JOHN THOMAS COGHILL, Baronet, his eldest son, who was born in 1766. We learn from Playfair that he was residing at Coghill Hall in 1789.

From records in the Castle of Knaresborough (extracts of which were furnished us by Messrs. Samuel and Charles Powell, stewards of the castle), we find that in

1796, Coghill Hall was purchased of him by the Right Honorable the Countess of Conyngham, and thus the place which for centuries had been the seat of the heads of the family passed into other hands. Sir John Thomas never married. We hear of him some years later as visiting Italy, and spending some time in Naples. While there he purchased a very fine collection of Greek vases, which had been made by M. de Lalo, and afterwards owned by M. le Chevalier de Rossi, who had thirty-nine of the most valuable vases carefully engraved on large plates. When the collection came into the possession of Sir John Thomas Coghill, he largely augmented it by purchases made in Naples, and added thirteen new plates to the thirty-nine which came to him with the collection. In 1817 these engravings, with several letters from M. de Rossi and full explanations of the plates, were published in Rome by James Millingen, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and of the Academy of Archæology of Rome, in a work entitled "*Peintures Antiques des Vases Grecs de la Collection de Sir John Coghill, Bart.*" (Impl. folio.) This work is now very rare. We obtained a copy by advertising for it in London. Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, in a letter to the compiler, says:—

"My uncle, Sir John Thomas, lived principally abroad, and was a great dabbler in art matters. He spent a large sum in bringing out the work on Grecian and Etruscan vases. I recollect hearing that after the

war my father had a good deal of trouble in getting all my uncle's art treasures over into England. My father, who was a thorough sailor of the old school, although one of the finest fellows and most lovable of characters, cared little for such matters. The vases were most of them, if not all, sold to the British Museum, and the marbles and a quantity of the pictures were reserved as heirlooms. I am sorry to say that in my father's time these works of art did not receive the fairest of play, but came to me in a very knocked-about condition, statues minus noses, fingers, and arms, and pictures with holes in them and paint off. I have done what I could in the way of judicious restoration, but some of them were as battered and weather-beaten in appearance as the dear old admiral himself. My uncle, while detained in France during the war with the first Napoleon, became acquainted with Lafayette, and through him was induced to purchase a large amount of land at New Orleans. I believe a large part of that city is now built over this very land, and had my father kept possession of it, I have no doubt that it would now be of immense value, and have added largely to our estate; but he did not foresee what was to happen, and sold it in the full belief that his brother had been very well swindled by Lafayette, as in taking possession it was found that at a few spades' depth there was nothing but water."

Sir John Thomas died in 1817 without issue, and was succeeded by —

12. SIR JOSIAH COGHILL, Baronet, his brother, vice-admiral in the Royal Navy, — born 1773. He was twice married, — first in March, 1803, to Sophia, daughter of James Dodson, Esq. This lady died in Normandy in 1817. By her he had issue three daughters:—

13. CAROLINE MARY COGHILL.

13. EMELINE C. E. COGHILL, married Rev. Chas. Bushe, 1839.

13. JOSEPHINE COGHILL, married George de Morgan, 1844.

He next married, 27th January, 1819, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Right Honorable Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland (who died in 1848), by whom he had issue —

13. JOHN JOCELYN COGHILL, born 11th February, 1826.

13. KENDAL JOSIAH WILLIAM COGHILL, born August, 1832.

13. ROSANNA LOUISA COGHILL.

13. SIDNEY CATHERINE COGHILL.

13. ANNA GEORGIANA COGHILL.

13. ALICE E. JUDITH COGHILL.

13. ADELAIDE ELIZA COGHILL.

13. FLORENCE CHARLOTTE COGHILL.

13. SYLVIA MARIA COGHILL.

Kendal Josiah is an officer in the army.

Rosanna L., married, 1849, to John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle, County Durham. *Sidney C.*, married in 1854 to Rev. Samuel Allen Windle. *Anna G.*, married in 1860 to Rev. William Izon Chevasse. *Alice E. J.*, married in 1850 to Rev. George Henry Ray. *Adelaide E.*, married, 1857, to Major Thomas H. Sommerville, late 68th Light Infantry. *Sylvia M.*, married to Thomas Greene, Esq.

Sir Josiah died 20th June, 1850, and was succeeded by his eldest son —

13. SIR JOHN JOCELYN COGHILL, present Baronet. He married, 18th February, 1851, Catherine Frances, second daughter of John, third Lord Plunket, and has issue —

14. NEVILLE JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL, born 1852.

14. EGERTON BUSHE COGHILL, born 1853.

14. GERALD CRAMER COGHILL, born 1854, died 13th July, 1873.

14. ETHEL CHARLOTTE COGHILL.

14. CLAUDE PLUNKET COGHILL.

14. BEATRICE ANNA COGHILL.

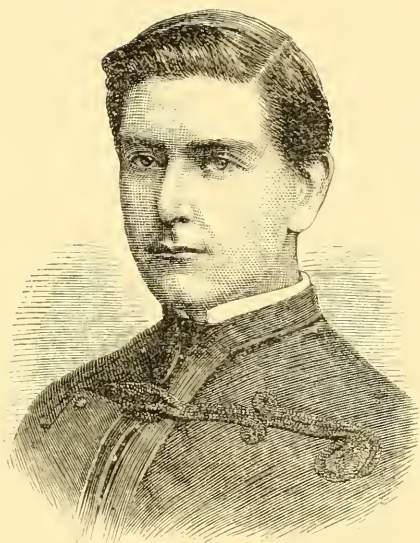
14. VIOLET ALICE PENROSE COGHILL.

*Neville Josiah Aylmer*¹ is a lieutenant in the 24th Regi-

¹ We had barely finished reading the printer's proof of this very page, when the news of the death of Lieutenant Coghill reached us. He fell on the 22d January, 1879, in the disastrous engagement between a column of the British army, numbering eight or nine hundred men, and twenty thousand Zulus, at the village of Isandula, near the Buffalo River, in South Africa.

Referring to a letter received from his father in June last, we find the following mention of him: "My eldest boy has just come back to us on a short leave from the Kaffre war, where he has been serving as aid-de-camp to the general, and at which he has had the good fortune to be mentioned in dispatches.

"It seems to have agreed with him wonderfully, and he looks brown and hardy. He expects that the war will not close without a sharp battle with the Zulus on the Transvaal border, who are a much more warlike nation, and will show better fight than the other Kaffre tribes; but he thinks it the intention of the government to make this war a final one, and settle the black question for once and for all. My son will probably be off there again by the next draft of troops."



LIEUT. NEVILL JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL.

FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1873.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

ment, and at the present time (1878) is aid-de-camp to Gen. Sir A. Connyngname at the Cape of Good Hope.

We are indebted to Sir John Jocelyn Coghill for the pedigree of the eldest branch of the family, which has aided us very much in our researches.

In looking at the pedigree of Lord Plunket, we noticed that one of his sons, born before the marriage of his daughter to Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, bore the name of Patrick Henry Coghill. Sir John, in answer to a letter from us inquiring if there was any relationship between the families before his marriage, writes : —

“Patrick Henry Coghill Plunket is my godson and first cousin. He was christened ‘Coghill’ in compliment to me. I married my first cousin, Miss Plunket, and my connection with that family is easily explained. My mother was a Miss Bushe, daughter of the celebrated Chief Justice of that name, and her sister married Mr. John Plunket, afterwards Lord Plunket, who was a son of the still more celebrated Lord Plunket, Chancellor of Ireland, and the first possessor of the title. His eldest son, Bishop of Tuam, died without male issue, and the title went to his second son, John, my father-in-law, from whom it descended to my brother-in-law, the present peer, who is also Bishop of Meath. On the same day I received your letter, I got another announcing the approaching marriage of the very Patrick Henry Coghill Plunket, about whom you inquire, to a Miss Murray, a match very agreeable to all parties.”

Having followed the eldest branch of the family down to the present time, we will close this section of our work by giving the few records of the courts and parishes re-

lating to it which have come directly to us. Some of them may be of service in any future investigations which may be undertaken.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS RECORDED AT THE ARCHDEACONRY
OF RICHMOND.

Thomas Coghill, of Tentergate, in the township of Scriven, in the parish of Knaresborough, Gentleman; dated 9th October, 1585. To be buried in my parish church, near where my father lyeth. To Jane and Mary my daughters, and to such child as my wife goeth with, sundry closes of lands, &c. (described in will), when twenty-one years of age, and I appoint my wife and my brother, William Talentyre,¹ tutors and governors of my said children. To my wife certain lands, &c. (described), for life, and sundry household stuff. To my brother, Marmaduke Coghill, the house he now occupies, and sundry lands, &c. (described). All my other lands, tenements, &c., to Thomas, my son, when twenty-one years old, and the heirs of his body, and in default thereof, to my said brother Marmaduke, and his heirs male, and in default thereof, to John Coghill my youngest brother, and his heirs, &c.

There is no probate act attached to the will of Thomas Coghill; it was probably a copy deposited in the office for safe keeping.

Jane Coghill, of Knaresborough, County York, spinster; dated 22d February, 1626-7. To be buried in the church-yard among my friends. To John and Thomas Coghill, sons of my late brother, and to Isabella their sister, each twelve pence. To my brother, Henry Coghill,² half a crown; to Maude Hargrove, daughter of my brother Richard Andrews

¹ William Talentyre was a brother-in-law.

² Henry Coghill was the unborn child referred to in his father's will.

[her brother-in-law, husband to her sister Mary], of Scriven, five pounds. To Jane Pearson, daughter of John Pearson, of the Bond End, in Scriven, twenty shillings. All the residue of my estate to my brother, Richard Andrews, and Mary his wife, and I appoint them executors.

The will was proved 6th May, 1628, by Richard Andrews, power being reserved to his wife Mary.

From Knaresborough Parish Register.¹

BAPTISMS.

May 24, 1563. Richard Coghill.

Sept. 14, 1584. Maria Coghill.

June 5, 1585. Jane Coghill.

Dec. 8, 1585. Henry Coghill.

Feb. 21, 1595. Frances Coghill.

Dec. 29, 1596. Thomas Coghill.

June 14, 1598. Anna Coghill.

July 12, 1599. Maria Coghill.

March 1, 1600. Jane Coghill.

Nov. 12, 1603. Thomas Coghill.

¹ " Church registers were first enjoined to be kept by Cromwell, the king's vicegerent in spiritual affairs, in 1538, just upon the dissolution of religious houses. In 1547, Edward VI. enjoined the same; as did Elizabeth in 1559; from which last period these parochial records were generally kept with tolerable regularity; and since the abolition of *inquisitiones post mortem*, by Charles II., are the best evidences of family descents." (Cullum's *Hawsted and Hardwick*, page 73, note.) These records were obtained from the parish clerk, who probably made a loose examination, and omitted a number of names, as there must have been many more under each head than are given here. We wrote on two occasions, asking him to make a more thorough search, but could get no reply.

April 3, 1605. William Coghill.

March 11, 1615. John Coghill.

Sept. 18, 1617. Thomas Coghill.

Feb. 2, 1619. Isabella Coghill.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18, 1564. William Simondson and Jane Coghill.

June 23, 1565. John Kirkman and Dorothy Coghill.

Jan. 21, 1569. Marmaduke Coghill and Jane Thornton.

Oct. 20, 1578. Marmaduke Coghill and Anna Gervis.

Oct. 22, 1593. Marmaduke Coghill and Alicia Thornton.

Jan. 28, 1605. Richard Andrews and Maria Coghill.

June 8, 1613. Matthew Gibson and Ellen Coghill.

BURIALS.

May 29, 1563. Richard Coghill.

Aug. 25, 1565. William Coghill.

Sept. 16, 1568. Matilda Coghill.

Sept. 27, 1577. Marmaduke Coghill.

Nov. 6, 1585. Thomas Coghill.

Dec. 31, 1586. Jane Coghill.

Feb. 26, 1595. Frances Coghill.

July 18, 1606. Alice Coghill.

April 14, 1607. Marmaduke Coghill.

July 9, 1623. Beatrice Coghill.

Aug. 30, 1627. Jane Coghill.

Aug. 4, 1665. Thomas Coghill.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

THE copies of records and other matter contained in this Appendix were received after Part II. had gone through the press. As they refer exclusively to the eldest branch of the family, we have deemed it best to insert them here, even at the expense of disturbing the uniformity in paging the book.

GRANT FROM MARMADUKE COGHILL

TO HIS YOUNGEST SON JOHN,¹ 1575.

Be yt knowne unto all men to whome this p'sent wryting shall come to be sene harde or Rede that I Marmaduke Coghill of Tentergate within the Towneshipe of Scrivinge in the Countye of Yorke th elder Gentilman, Sendyth greting in our Lorde God ev'lasting. Knowe ye me the saide Marmaduke th elder for divers good causes and consideracions me specially movinge to have closely and absolutelye Geven, granted bargained solde assigned and sett over and by this my present wrytinge doith clerelye fullye and absolutelye geve grannt bargainne sell assigne and sett over unto John Coghill my youngest sonne all that my estait Right Tytle Interest possession tearme of yeres clames and demanndes that I the said Marmaduke Coghill th elder nowe hath holdyth or by any weyes or meanes clamyth or of ryght ought to have of and in the several closes and acres of grounde hereafter in this p'sent wryting named and expressed That is to say, of and in one close of medowe called Sandhills conteynyng fower acres of Land and medowe scytuate lying and beinge w'hin the terrytories and feildes of fferingbie nowe in the holding and occupacion of Wilton Wreye, m'chant one other close lying and being w'hin the saide feild of fferingbie called Symson close, conteynyng acres of lande pasture and medowe nowe in the occupacion of Thomas Horner m'chant two other closes of medowe and pasture ther the one called Netherbutterells conteynyng acres and the other called calfe close

¹ The London merchant whose portrait appears in this work.

contenyng acres wh^h two severall closes ar nowe in the occupacion of Thomas Palliser and others, all which said closes and acres of lande ar p^ccell of the Quenes ma^{tin} demaines of her Highnes castle of Knaresburgh To have and to hold the said closes and all other the premisses with all and singuler th appurtenances unto the said John Coghill his heires and assignes for ever. Yeildinge and paying to the said Sovereigne Ladye, her heires and successors all suche Rentes as ar yerely paide to her Highnes for the premisses In witnes whereof I the saide Marmaduke Coghill to this my p^sent wryting and grannt have putt my seale and subscribed my name the ffyfteynth day of November in the seaventeanth yere of the Rayne of our saide soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of [God?] Quene of England France and Ireland defender of the ffayth &c. 1575.

ABSTRACT OF THOMAS COGHILL'S WILL, 1624.

With a fac-simile of his signature ; original in the possession of Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.

March 21 22 Jac : I. 1624 I, Thomas Coghill of Tentergate co : York, doe make this my last will . . in manner afor following : . . For my personal estate. . . . Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with three children viz : two sonnes and one daughter, & since my owne kindred are all for the moste p^{te} for their owne endes & profits soe as I doe much feare to repose soe greate a truste in them as the care & charge of my children, I have therefore left them to the . . care of such worthy . . frends as I shall heareafter name.

. . I . . bequeathe to John Coghill my eldest sonne, all my . . Mansion House called Coghill Hall . . with all other tenements & c lease or copyhold thereunto anniently belonging & descended to me

from my ancestors; all freeholds hereunto belonging & all copyholds as I have purchased. To Thomas Coghill my youngest sonne one capital messuage . . called . . Spittle Crofte . . neare Knaresborough, and sundry closes of meadow, & a house & land bought of one Richard Crauen of Tentergate. Also for his better mayntenance and advancement during his mynoritye £100.

I give and bequeathe to my daughter Issabell Coghill £300.

I nomynate and apointe John Coggen & Thomas Coggen,¹ my two sonnes, Executors.

I bequeathe to Henry Coggen¹ my brother the yearely annuitye of twentye nobles p. annum out of the rent of a certayne close called fferisbye close & one close called Sandhills. Then to my ho^{ble} & worthy master Sir Rich^d Hutton Kn^t. £10 in memoriall of my dutye & servyse. Then to my Ho^{ble} good lady, £5 in mem^l [as above]. Then unto my worthy ffreinds Sir H^y Goodricke K^t and R^d Hutton & John Dawney Esq & Tho^s Losse, clarke ffeoffers and overseers of this my . . will . . 40p a peece.

Then to . . sonne John all my household stuffe . . in Coghill Hall, and the Books that were my Grandfathers, & half my other books; & the other half to my sonne Thomas [Said books to be delivered to them on their coming to "full yeares"]

To my daughter Issabell tenne poundes of old gould which . . was her mothers.

. . Unto Thomas Hutton £5, unto Henry Hutton 40p, unto M^{rs} Kathyryne Hutton & to M^{rs} Judith Hutton 40p a peece.

Item I give unto my poore sister Jane Coghill² twenty nobles. Item . . unto my sister Mary Andrew fyve [. . .]. Item . . unto

¹ Evidently an error of the scribe.

² The same whose will is on page 34.

Maud Andrew daughter of my sister Andrew, tenne poundes whereof her father owes me seaven poundes ten shillings.

[Legacies to his servants, and to the poor of the parishes of Knaresborough and Wythern ffrary.¹]

Thomas
Coghill
1648

A marriage license was granted in 1639, by the Ecclesiastical Court of York Minster, to John Coghill, Gent., bachelor, age twenty-four years, of the Parish of Monkton, and Lucy Tancred, spinster, age twenty-three years, of the Parish of Whixley. H. H. Gibbs, Esq., writes: "I have the marriage settlement of John Coghill, of Coghill Hall, and Lucy, daughter of Charles and sister of Richard Tancred, of Whixley, dated September 28, 15th Charles I.

In looking through Nichols' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," which we found at the Astor Library, vol. i., p. 126, we saw that Sir Thomas Waddington and Thomas Coghill, in March, 1648, were the purchasers of the manor of Crane, in the County of Durham, being a part of the lands of the bishopric sequestrated by the Parliament. Price

¹ We find no such parish as Wythern ffrary in the County of York. The *Priory* of Wythernfey was founded in the seventeenth year of the reign of King John (1216).

paid, £1163. 8. 2½. And in the same volume, page 290, it is stated that on July 27, 1649, the manor of Howdens, in Yorkshire, being a part of the lands of the Bishopric of Durham, also sequestrated by the Parliament, was purchased by William Underwood, Thomas Coghill, and Matthew Bigg, for £5192. 5. 0.

This Thomas Coghill was probably the brother of John, who married Lucy Tancred, and was spoken of in the early part of this section as possibly being the father of the American ancestor.

We have very recently come into possession of a copy of the "Visitation of Yorkshire" made in 1584-5 by Robert Glover, to which is added the subsequent visitation made in 1612 by Richard St. George, *Norroy king of arms*, edited by Joseph Foster, and privately printed for him in London, 1875.

On page 398 of this work we find the name of Thomas Coghill, Gent., amongst those of the *Libertas de Knaresburgh*, who, in 1584-5 and 1612, were summoned to appear and enter their pedigrees.

On page 505, we find a partial pedigree of the family, beginning with Thomas Coghill who married Marjory Slingsby, and ending with Thomas who married Beatrice Halley. Only two of the first Thomas' children are given in this pedigree, — *Thomas* and *Nicholas*. In our pedigree another son, *Robert*, is mentioned, but the name of Nicholas does not appear.

We also learn from this work that coats of arms were granted to Thomas Coghill, of Knaresborough, and John Coghill, of London, his brother, 10th May, 1612, by Richard St. George, *Norroy*. Two different coats are given, one corresponding with that borne by the eldest branch (without the Cramer impaling), the other with that of the younger branches,¹ differing only in the crest of the latter, which is given as a demi lion rampant argent, crowned or, holding a cross crosslet fitchée, and is

¹ These arms are given on page 15.

evidently a mistake, as that crest belongs to the Earl of Essex. All the branches of the family used the cock as a crest, differing only in position and color. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., informs us that among the family papers in his possession are deeds sealed with both of these coats. The portrait of John Coghill, painted in 1624 (a heliotype of which may be seen farther on), has in one corner the arms of the junior branch, impaling the arms of Viell, argent, a fesse reguly between three amulets gules.

MAJOR KENDAL JOSIAH WILLIAM COGHILL (13).

We learn from "Hart's Army List," 1878, that "Major Coghill, of the 19th Hussars, was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1851, Lieutenant in 1855, Captain in 1863, and Major in 1877.

"He served with the 2d European Bengal Fusileers in Burmah, 1853-55. Served as Adjutant 2d E. B. Fusileers throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. Was present at the battle of Budleekeserai, and storming the heights in front of Delhi on 8th June, 1857. Served throughout the siege of Delhi from 8th June, 1857, to its capture. Present in all the actions in front of the city, including the repulse of the sortie on the 10th; capture of the Metcalf position on the 12th; repelling sorties 19th and 20th; capture of Subzimundy on 24th; repelling sortie on the 27th and 30th June, and 8th, 9th, and 14th July; capture of Paliarypore, under Gen. Sir John Jones; repelling sortie of 30th July, and 1st and 2d August; present with the storming column during the assault on the Cashmere Bastion breach, and during the capture of Delhi, from 14th to 21st September, 1857.

"Served with General Showers' pursuing column from 1st October to 10th November, 1857, and was present at the taking of the forts Rewarrie Jujjher, Ranaude, Furrucknugur, and Bullumbghur, and the capture of the heights of Sonah. He received a medal with clasp."

LIEUT. NEVILL JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL.

FIDELIS AD MORTEM.

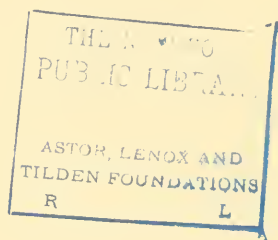
Of that deed of noble daring,
In its chivalry sublime,
Vivid, grand, historic pages
Shall descend to future ages ;
Poets, painters, hoary sages
Shall record it for all time.

The death of this gallant young officer was mentioned in the foot-note on page 32. Since that was printed some of the details of the disaster to the British arms at Isandula, and also the particulars of the desperate courage and energy displayed by Lieutenants Coghill and Melvill in cutting their way through the dense lines of savages, and bearing off the colors of the regiment from that bloody field, have reached England and become a part of history. Every London journal has given a leading article in praise of that act of heroism, and poets have already woven it into song. The names of Coghill and Melvill will ever be held in proud and grateful remembrance by their countrymen, and honored by those of every nationality who respect courage and appreciate noble daring.

Our young kinsman has proved himself no degenerate scion of his house, but added new lustre to the old name. Before the memory of his gallant deeds we hang our humble wreath of immortelles.



LIEUT. NEVILL JOSIAH AYLMER COGHILL.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1878; OB. 1879.



The following sketch of Lieutenant Coghill was at our request sent to us by a member of his family : —

Lieut. Nevill Josiah Aylmer Coghill was born in Dublin, January 25, 1852, and wanted but two days to be twenty-seven years old when he met his death. He was educated at Hailebury College, in Hertfordshire, England, and passed his examination for the army and received his commission in 1873. He went through the Gaika and Gallka war in 1877 as aide-de-camp to General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, Bart., and was mentioned by him in dispatches for efficiency and coolness under fire. In the spring of 1878 he returned with that general to England, but went out again almost immediately, and on his arrival at the Cape was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., and accompanied him to the Transvaal. Upon the declaration of war against the Zulus, at his own request, he was allowed to go to the front as extra-aide-de-camp to Colonel Glyn, commanding the column.

A few days before the battle of Isandula he unfortunately twisted his knee, which he had injured some years before at foot-ball, so that when Lord Chelmsford marched out of camp on the 22d January, he was obliged to remain behind.

In the afternoon of that day the small force left at the camp were surrounded and attacked on all sides by Cetewayo's army, and when the ammunition was all expended, and the six or seven hundred were overwhelmed by twenty thousand Zulus, Colonel Pulleyn ordered Melvill, the adjutant, and Lieutenant Coghill (they being mounted officers), to take the colors of the regiment, and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and notify the posts in the rear of the disaster.¹ They

¹ Mr. Young, who escaped, described how, when looking back, he saw these two officers with the colors, trying to force their way through the ring of yell-

succeeded in cutting their way through dense masses of the enemy, but were hotly pursued to the banks of the Buffalo River, which at a distance of twelve miles from the battle-field separates Natal from Zululand. Here they attempted to cross the river, which was in a dangerous state of flood. Lieutenant Coghill got over in safety, and was breasting the hill on the opposite side, quite out of danger, when he perceived that Melvill's horse was shot under him in the river; he immediately turned and rode back into the river to his assistance, when unfortunately his horse too was shot. In this struggle with the swollen river and the Zulus, the colors escaped them. They managed with difficulty to reach the bank, and, though much exhausted, continued to stagger on for about a quarter of a mile, when they were again attacked by a party of Zulus who had crossed the river, and were both killed; not, however, without one more desperate struggle, for their bodies were found, and around them ten dead Zulus.

On Lieutenant Coghill's body were found his diamond ring, a small Zulu bangle that he used to wear, and his boots and spurs, — everything else had been taken. The party who discovered their bodies also found the colors which they had died to save, among the bowlders in the river on the Natal side.

We learn from a letter written by Lady Bartle Frere that the articles found on the person of Lieutenant Coghill were forwarded by her to Sir J. J. Coghill, his father.

The following official letter of condolence was sent to Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, after his son's death:—

ing savages. Coghill, he said, was wounded, and he saw no chance of escape for him; but the gallant young fellow cut his way through, and crossed the river in safety; but on looking back and seeing his companion disabled, true to the instincts of a noble and unselfish nature, he returned to rescue or to die with him. — *Compiler.*

"SIR,—I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to inform you that his Royal Highness perused with melancholy interest the report forwarded to him by Lord Chelmsford from Colonel Glyn, showing how the Queen's colour of the 1st Battalion 24th Foot would have fallen into the hands of the enemy but for the gallant behaviour of your son, Lieutenant Coghill, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Melvill, of that regiment. His Royal Highness in communicating this dispatch desires me to assure you of his sincere sympathy with you in the loss of your son, whose gallant death in the successful endeavour to save the colour of his regiment has gained the admiration of the army. It is gratifying to his Royal Highness to inform you that if your son had survived his noble effort it was her Majesty's intention to confer upon him the Victoria Cross, and a notification to that effect will be made in the London Gazette.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"M. A. DILLON,

"Major General.

"To Sir JOSCELYN COGHILL, Bart."

From the many tributes to the memory of Lieutenants Coghill and Melvill now before us, we have selected for preservation with these family records two poems. The first was written by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was one of England's greatest diplomatists some thirty years since. He is now upwards of ninety years of age. The other is from "The Battle of Isandula," a poem of thirteen stanzas, by Robert Buchanan, published in the "Contemporary Review" (London) of April, 1879.

ISANDLANA,¹ JANUARY 22, 1879.

It was a fearful battle, a dread, ill-omen'd day,
When sudden, as by swoop of storm, in the pride of their array,
Full half the gallant Twenty-fourth to a man were swept away.

A brotherhood in arms were they, surpassed in fame by none;
And even on the battlefield, when all but hope was gone,
The beat of the surviving hearts was as the beat of one.

Their blazon'd colours proudly told of many a glorious fight,
And when from thickest of the fray they shed their meteor light,
There was not, and there could not be, a thought of fear or flight.

The column doomed to move apart trod firm a hostile land,
And all at ease the tents were spread, when from his rocky stand
The watcher's cheery voice declared no enemy at hand.

But soon a word of ruder tone throughout th' encampment rang;
"They come, in swarms, they come; our lives on instant action hang."
Not one but hurries to his post, and, swift as lightning's flash,
The line is formed and all in place to meet the tempest's crash.

From the hills
Down, downward pouring,
Streams to sight the swarthy flood,
Dark as clouds,
Which, thunder storing,
O'er a wilder'd city brood.

¹ Spelt Isandlana, Isandusana, and Isandula; the last has been adopted by the press.

Alert to fight, athirst to slay,
They shake the dreaded assegai,
And rush with blind and frantic will
On all, when few, whose force is skill.

E'en so; but while they gather strength to strike the fatal blow,
Their front sustains a deadly shock, which lays a thousand low,
Yet thousands more replace the slain, and what can hundreds do,
But bravely face their doom, and die, to fame and duty true?

A whisper! — hark! The guns, the guns! — No ready voice replies;
But lo! each gun in silence spiked, the captor's grasp defies;
A brave and meritorious act; alas! who does it dies.

Far, far away, at fearful risk, a nobler charge was moved,
And those in trust right well achieved what more than valour proved;
Both still were young, and firm in minds that ne'er from duty roved.

Quick, quick, they mount the bridled steeds, while near each loyal breast
The colours lie, from ill secured, as in a miser's chest.
What could be done in haste they did; to faith they gave the rest.

In fast succession forth they passed along the straggling host;
On, gallant youths! ye may not heed the peril or the cost.
Oh! speed them Heav'n! direct their course; what shame if such were lost!

A stare of silent brief surprise, and then a deaf'ning yell;
As if the imprison'd souls below had burst the bonds of hell;
On dash'd the dauntless riders still; who dares to cross them fell.

Soon clear of foemen. side by side, athwart the pathless wild,
Conveyors of a precious charge, by capture ne'er defiled,
On, boldly on, they stretched with speed, by youthful hope beguiled.

Alike through pools of rotten marsh, o'er beds of flint they rode ;
They cross'd the dell, they scal'd the hill, they shunn'd the lone abode,
Nor ceased to urge the foaming beasts their weary limbs bestrode.

At length the frontier stream appears ; hurrah ! What need of more ?
Oh, fate ! They plunge, the waters flash, the rushing waters roar,
Unseated, wounded, all but drown'd, they touch, they clasp the shore.

A few brief hours of calm succeed, they share the joy of those
Who, purpose gained and danger past, from anxious toil repose :
But nature sinks — too great the strain, and wounds are slow to close.

One slept — nor woke again ; like him too soon the other slept ;
And those who sought and found them dead, the colours near them kept,
In pity — doubt not — stoop'd awhile, and o'er the bodies wept.

MELVILL and COGHILL ! honour'd names ! ye need no verse of mine
To fix the record of your worth on memory's faithful shrine ;
To you a wreath that may not fade shall England's praise assign.

Ye crown the list of glorious acts which form our country's boast,
Ye rescued from the brink of shame what soldiers prize the most,
And reached by duty's path a life beyond the lives ye lost.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

FROM "THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA."

"SAVE the colours!" shrieks a dying voice, and lo!
Two horsemen breast the raging ranks, and go. —
 (In thy sacred list, O Fame!
 Keep each dear and noble name.)¹
See, they flash upon the foe,
 Fiercer as flame —
And one undaunted form
Lifts a British banner, warm
With the blood-rain and the storm of Isandúla!

"Save the colours!" and amidst a flood of foes,
At gallop, sword in hand, each horseman goes —
 Around the steeds they stride
 Cling devils crimson-dyed,
 But God! through butchering blows,
 How they ride!
Their horses' hoofs are red
With blood of dying and dead,
Trampled down beneath their tread at Isandúla!

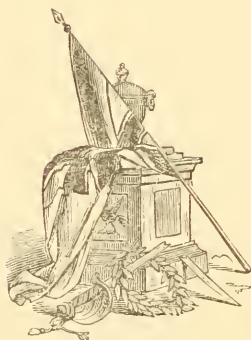
"Save the colours!" — They *are* saved — and side by side
The horsemen swim a raging river's tide —
 They are safe — they are alone —
 But one, without a groan,
 After tottering filmy-eyed,
 Drops like stone ;

¹ Lieut. Nevill Josiah Aylmer Coghill (24th Regiment), Lieut. Teignmouth Melvill (24th Regiment), both killed while escaping with the colours, January 22, 1879.

And before his comrade true
Can reach his side, *he* too
Falls, smitten through and through at Isandúla ! . . .

Bless the Lord, who in the hollow of his hand,
Kept the remnant of that little British band !
But give honour everywhere
To the brave who perish'd there,
Speak their praise throughout the land
With a prayer —
More than sorrow they can claim :
They have won the crown of Fame !
They have glorified the name of Isandúla !

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

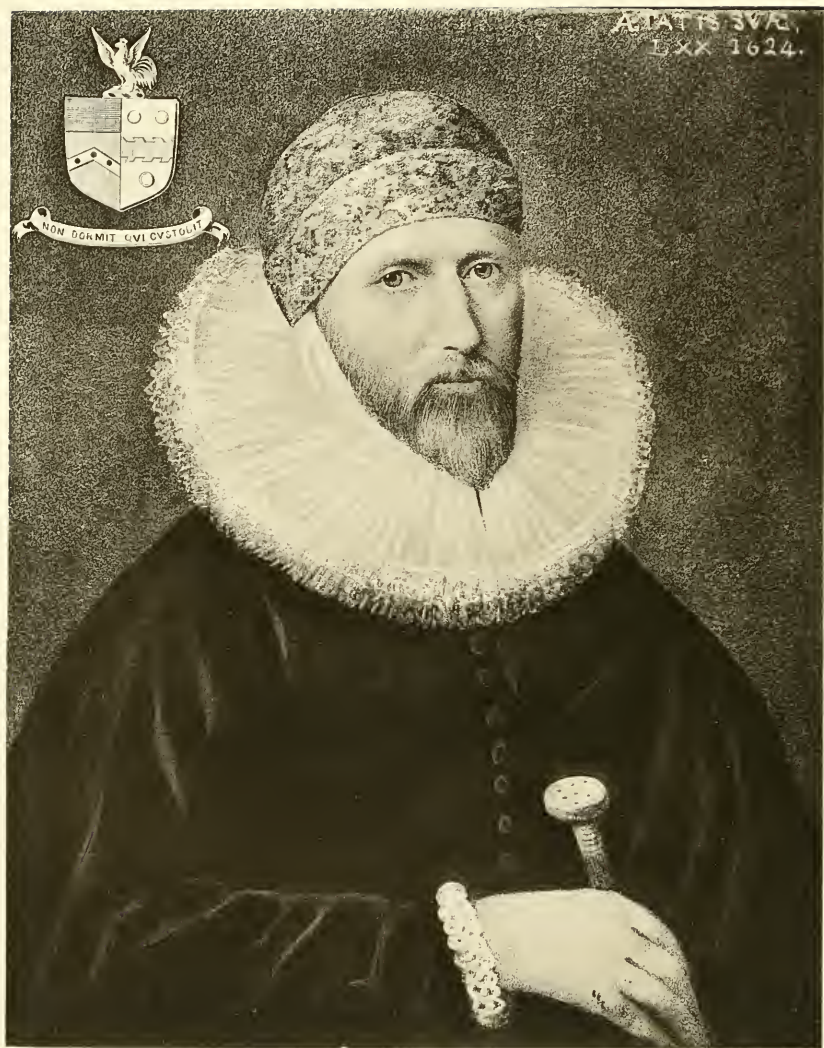


THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L



JOHN COGHILL.
FROM OIL PORTRAIT, 1624; OB. 1625.

PART III.

THE JUNIOR BRANCH OF ENGLAND.

HAVING completed the pedigree of the family by descent from the eldest sons, with occasional sketches of some of its members, we next proceed to state what we have been able to learn with reference to the junior branches, confining this section of our history to those of them who remained in England.

It will be remembered that *Marmaduke* Coghill, fourth in descent, had only four sons of whom we could find any record: *William*, who died unmarried; *Thomas*, the eldest surviving son, who succeeded his father; *Marmaduke*, mentioned in the will of his brother *Thomas*; and *John*, a merchant in London, — all of whom were referred to in the preceding section. If *Marmaduke* had other children, we have no means of ascertaining why they were not mentioned in the will of his eldest son, or in any of the numerous books we have examined.

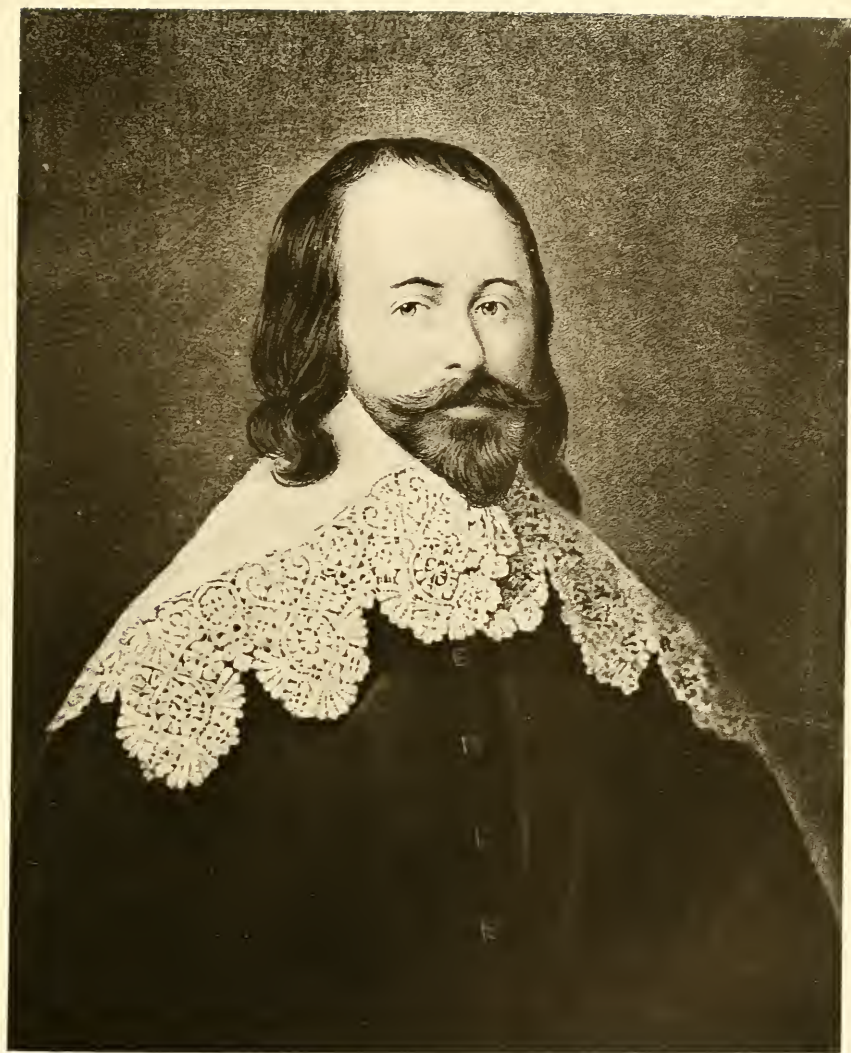
5. JOHN COGHILL, the youngest son of *Marmaduke*, was a merchant in London, and, as we learn from the records of St. Bartholomew's by the Exchange, London, was mar-

ried on the 20th January, 1588-9, to Susannah, daughter of Denis Viell, Esq., of Charleval, in Normandy; and the records show that he was buried in the chancel of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, London, 28th March, 1625.¹ He left two sons:—

6. HENRY COGHILL, the eldest son.

6. SIR THOMAS COGHILL, of Blechingdon (a large lordship near Oxford). These two brothers, as will be seen further on, married sisters. We will refer to *Sir Thomas* and his descendants first, and then return to *Henry*. The records of St. Bartholomew's the Less, London, show that "Thomas Coghill of this parish, London, Gent.," and "Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Sutton, merchant, of the same parish," and Aldenham, Co. Hertford, youngest son of John Sutton of Horsell, Co. Surrey, and heir to his eldest brother Thomas, were married October 20, 1622. He was knighted at Woodstock in 1633, and died June 2, 1659. The records of the Blechingdon church show that he was buried there June 5, 1659.

¹ Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., writes under date of October 23, 1878, from his country seat, *Aldenham House*, County Hertford (once the residence of Henry Coghill, Esq., son of John, and which descended to Mr. Gibbs through the family of Hucks; Robert Hucks, Esq., having married Sarah Coghill, a great-granddaughter of Henry Coghill, Esq.): "I have a portrait of this John Coghill, in a panel in the hall, with an inscription saying that he was seventy years old in 1624. Also the portrait of Denis Viell, his father-in-law. I have portraits of his two sons, Henry and Sir Thomas Coghill, and their respective wives."



SIR THOMAS COGHILL.
FROM OIL PORTRAIT, 1637; OB. 1659.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

By this marriage Sir Thomas had eleven children : —

7. An abortive child, buried May 17, 1623, at St. Bartholomew's the Less, London.

7. JOHN COGHILL, died September 19, 1628.

7. THOMAS COGHILL, baptized September 17, 1626, at Blechingdon.

7. ELIZABETH COGHILL, baptized December 28, 1628, at Blechingdon.

7. SUSAN COGHILL, baptized December 26, 1630, at Blechingdon.

7. JOHN COGHILL, baptized April 28, 1633, at Blechingdon.

7. SUTTON COGHILL, baptized July 17, 1634, at Blechingdon.

7. FAITH COGHILL, baptized March 24, 1636-7, at Blechingdon.

7. ANNE COGHILL, baptized January 30, 1637-8, at Aldenham.

7. CATHERINE COGHILL, baptized January 20, 1640-1, at Blechingdon.

7. MARY COGHILL, baptized January 16, 1644-5, at Blechingdon.

All of these children except the first *John*, and *Anne*, are named in their father's will. He also makes a bequest to his grandchild, *Thomas Coghill*, who was most probably a son of Thomas. The records at Blechingdon

show that *Thomas Coghill*, son of Thomas Coghill, Esq., was buried September 19, 1665, and the inference is that this is the grandchild referred to in Sir Thomas's will.

Susan married George Pudsey, Gent., as we learn from her father's will, but we find no record of any of her descendants.

John married, but when, and to whom, we have not been able to learn. The Blechingdon records show that he was buried there February 20, 1694-5, and the records of the Consistory Court of Oxford, that letters of administration were granted to Mary, relict of John Coghill, November 2, 1695. Mary, relict of John Coghill, was buried at Blechingdon, as the records there show, February 22, 1702-3. They had issue two daughters, living July 28, 1698:—

8. ELIZABETH COGHILL, married John Knapp, Esq.

8. MARY COGHILL, married ——— Hernson, Esq., as we learn from their renouncing their father's estate to *his* sister, and *their* aunt, Mary Courtney (John's widow, Mary, renouncing at the same time). We find no records of any other children.

Mary (7) married Peter Courtney, Esq., as we find from the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, where letters of administration were granted to Mary, wife of Peter Courtney, on the estate of her brother, John Coghill, July 28, 1698; and the same records show that

she died prior to May 14, 1703, when letters of administration on John Coghill's estate were granted to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Knapp, said Mary Courtney (his sister) being dead.

Sutton married, but we could not learn to whom, further than that her name was Jane, and that she lies buried at Blechingdon. The only issue that we can find any record of are —

8. SUTTON COGHILL, eldest son, died May 15, 1708, buried at Blechingdon.

8. JOHN COGHILL, died January 31, 1716, buried at Blechingdon.

8. ELIZABETH COGHILL.

8. THOMAS COGHILL, baptized at Blechingdon July 30, 1681.

Sutton we hear of only once. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., writes that "Sutton Coghill *the younger* was trustee to a post-nuptial settlement of Henry Coghill and Sarah Blythe in 1699," as he learns from family records and papers now in his possession. *Thomas* we have placed as the son of the eldest Sutton, but it is possible that he may have been the son of Sutton the younger. *John* we trace by two monuments in Blechingdon Church,¹ one to his grandfather, father, and two uncles, his two brothers, and his mother and grandmother, and the other

¹ See reference to these monuments in Appendix to Part III.

to his sister Elizabeth, who married Charles Collins, Esq., of Betterton, in the County of Berks, and died in 1713, as we learn from the monument just referred to, and which bears the following inscription:—

“Elizabeth ux. Charles Collins of Betterton, Co. Berks, only daughter of Sutton Coghill of Blechingdon, died in childbed, 19th October, 1713: Erected by her surviving brother, John Coghill, Esq.”

Faith (7) married Sir Christopher Wren (the celebrated architect of St. Paul's, London) December 7, 1669; she died, and was buried September 4, 1675, at St. Martin's in the Fields, leaving an only son, *Christopher Wren*, born 1675. (After her death Sir Christopher married, in February, 1676–7, Jane, daughter of Viscount Fitzwilliam, by whom he had other children.) Christopher, the son, was a member of Parliament for Windsor from 1712 to 1714. He wrote the memoirs of his family, entitled “*Parentalia*,” and also several other works, which are mentioned in Allibone's “*Dictionary of Authors*.” In 1710 the topmost stone of St. Paul's, London, was with fitting ceremonies laid by him. He died in 1747, leaving one son.

Of the other children of Sir Thomas, or any of their descendants except those mentioned, we know nothing definitely. We shall insert at the end of this section the baptisms and burials at Blechingdon and Aldenham, so far as we have been able to obtain them. Most of those

of the name who were buried at Blechingdon, and some few at Aldenham, were doubtless his descendants. The authorities consulted state that the male line has been extinct for more than a century. A copy of Sir Thomas's will may be seen at the end of this section.

We now return to *Henry Coghill*, Esq. (6), of Aldenham (eldest son of John and brother of Sir Thomas). He was born in London in 1589; was first a merchant in that city, but afterwards resided at Bushey, and later at Aldenham, both in the County of Hertford, and in 1632 was sheriff of that county. There is some uncertainty as to whether he resided at the older house which once stood on the land still called *Penne's Place*,¹ and the foun-

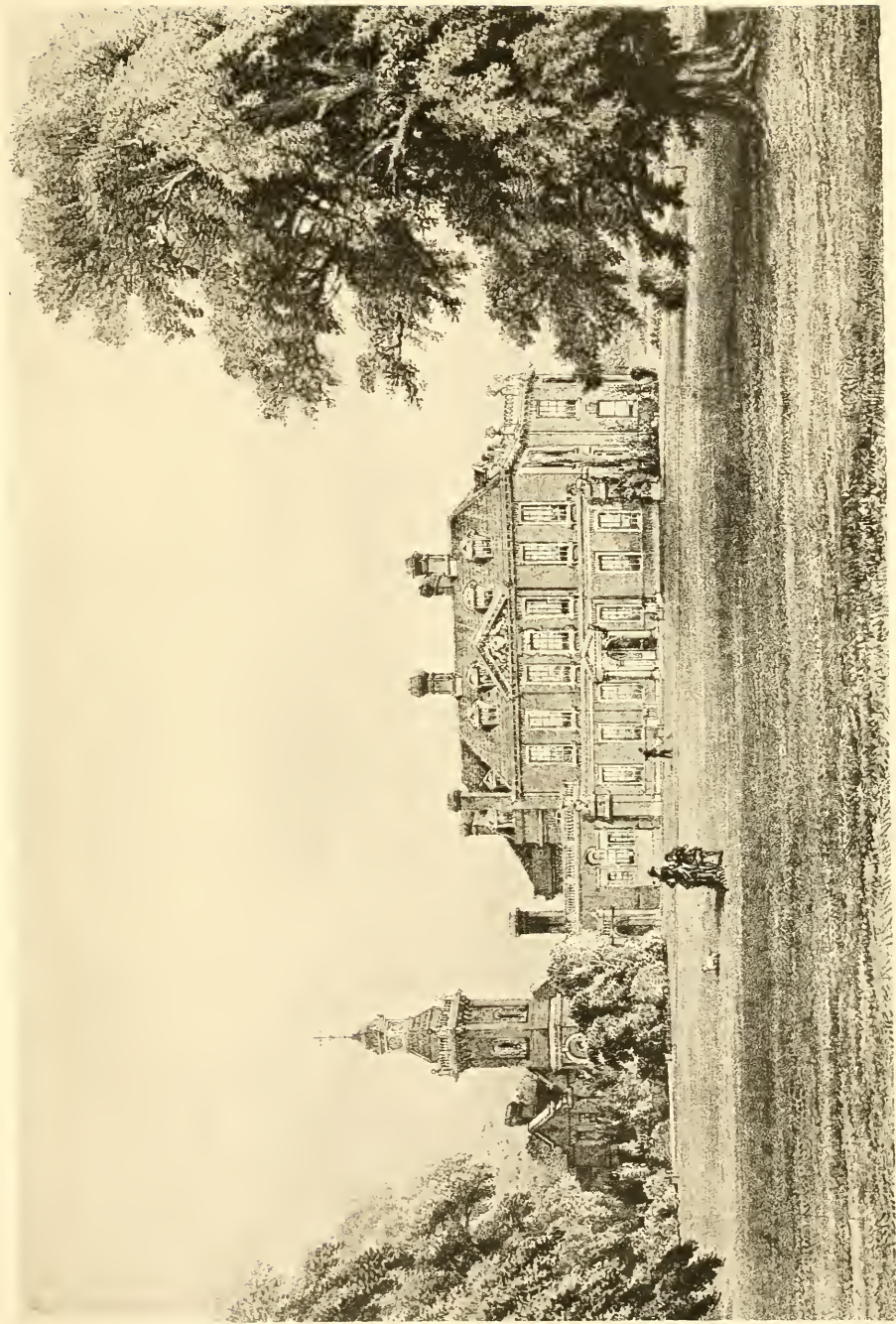
¹ Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., in a letter to the compiler, says: "Pennes Place is always spoken of in our title deeds in the same terms as are used to describe it in the deed of conveyance from Fitzwilliam Coningsby to Henry Coghill, of the 27th November, 1640, namely, 'The Site of the Mannor or Capitall Messuage commonly called Aldenham Hall, alias Pennes Place, together with all houses, edifices, buildings, barnes, stables, outhouses, cottages, dovehouses, gardens, orchards, fishponds, courts, yards, and folds to the said Site or Capitall Messuage belonging or in any wise appertaining;' so that it is possible that even in those early days the manor-house was not in existence, mention being always made of the *site*; but, on the other hand, the buildings, etc., should be the house, and it seems most probable that it was for some generations at least the chief residence of the family.

"The house in which I am now writing is distant about a furlong from Pennes Place, and is now and was in 1815 known by the name of Aldenham House, but was, when it descended to Henry Coghill in 1614, called Wigbournes, and bore that name even in the days of his great-granddaughter.

dations and moat of which are still visible, or at another place, called *Wigbournes*. Chauncy speaks of a "fair house of brick built by H. Coghill." It is not quite clear whether this was the old house of Penne's Place, perhaps modernized by him about 1630 under the name of *Aldenham Hall*, or the conversion of this house of Wigbournes (which dated from the previous century, and was inherited by Henry Coghill from his father-in-law, John Sutton) into the shape in which it came to its present owner. Penne's Place was apparently the chief seat of this branch of the family for two or three generations. It is spoken of as a mansion apparently still existing, in the will of Sarah Coghill, 1767, but had sunk to a mere parcel of land in the deed of partition made by her great-granddaughters in 1815. *Aldenham House*, under its former name of *Wigbournes*, belonged to Faith, wife of Henry Coghill. In 1734 we find it in possession of Thomas, a younger and surviving brother of the third Henry Coghill, and from him descended to his niece, Sarah Hucks. Thomas made his will June 2, 1784, proved P. C. C. 24th of the following month.¹

(See monument of Robert Hucks in Aldenham Church.) At one time this house also seems to have borne the name of Pennes Place; for my friend Baron Dinsdale, of Essendon, in this county, has a drawing of it made about one hundred and fifty years ago, when the trees of the avenue were yet young, and at the bottom of the drawing is the name Pennes Place. The Coghill arms are still in the pediment of the west front of the building."

¹ We are indebted to Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., for these particulars.



ALDENHAM HOUSE, COUNTY OF HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

We learn from the records of St. Bartholomew's the Less, London, that he, Henry (6), married *Faith*, daughter and co-heiress of John Sutton, merchant of the same parish, January 16, 1620. This lady died 31st May, 1670, and was buried in the south chancel of Aldenham Church. Her husband died August 20, 1672, and was buried by her side. The inscriptions on both monuments may be seen among the monumental inscriptions in Aldenham and Blechingdon Churches at the end of this section. By this marriage he had issue —

7. ELIZABETH COGHILL, baptized in London, at St. Bartholomew's the Less, May 15, 1623; died August 20, 1628.

7. JOHN COGHILL, baptized in London, June 23, 1624; died young.

7. THOMAS COGHILL, baptized in Blechingdon, July 10, 1625; died August 18, 1628.

7. FAITH COGHILL, baptized in Blechingdon, September 30, 1626; died May 3, 1630.

7. ELIZABETH COGHILL, baptized in Aldenham, October 29, 1629.

7. HENRY COGHILL, baptized in Aldenham, February 13, 1633-4.

7. JOHN COGHILL, baptized in Blechingdon, July 2, 1637; born same day.

It will be observed that the first four children died

young. *Elizabeth* never married, as may be seen by an abstract of her will at the end of this section. *John Coghill*, of Bentley, the youngest son, married *Debora*, daughter of *William Dudley, Esq.*, of Ellstree. She died August 31, 1714, and *John Coghill*, her husband, October 13, 1714; both she and her husband were buried in Aldenham Church, where their monuments are still to be seen. A full description of them, and also of one to *Mrs. Coghill's* mother, *Lucy Dudley*, may be found at the end of this section.

They had issue —

8. *JOHN COGHILL*, baptized at Aldenham, November 24, 1669; died following December, and was buried in south chancel of Aldenham Church.

8. *LUCY COGHILL*, died young.

8. *THOMAS COGHILL*.

8. *LUCY COGHILL*.

There were other children who died in infancy.

Lucy was living October 26, 1676, as may be seen by a bequest in the will of her aunt *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Henry Coghill, Esq.*, an abstract of which is given at the end of this section. *Thomas*, the only surviving son, was an officer in the army. He was with the army which marched under the Duke of Marlborough from Flanders up into Germany, and was slain in the battle of *Dona-wert*, 2d July, 1704, in the twenty-second year of his



JAMES HENRY COGHILL.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1879.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

age. This sanguinary battle was long remembered by many English families. The French and Bavarian armies were posted in an almost impregnable entrenched camp, on the Schellenberg, a high eminence, connected by earth-works with the town of Donawert. The allied army, after a hard day's march, reached the base of the hill late in the afternoon, and notwithstanding the fatigue of his troops, Marlborough gave his orders to storm the works. It was in that terrible charge against a pitiless storm of lead, in many respects so closely resembling the one made on the *same day of the same month, and about the same hour of the day*, one hundred and fifty-nine years later, by a division of General Lee's army on the Federal position at Gettysburg, that along with more than five thousand of his comrades in arms, this young officer fell, the last male descendant of John Coghill of Bentley.

Returning now to *Henry Coghill* (7), of Aldenham Hall, alias Penne's Place, as his house was called in his marriage settlement (the eldest son of Henry), we find that he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Blythe, of the family of Blythes in Elferrat, in Yorkshire. She was buried in linen¹ at Aldenham, 3d March, 1723-4; and he, 24th June, 1709, having been high sheriff of the county in 1673. They had issue —

8. ELIZABETH COGHILL, baptized 23d April, 1674.

¹ See explanation of "buried in linen," in note at the end of this section.

8. HENRY COGHILL, baptized 24th March, 1675-6.
8. JOHN COGHILL, baptized 29th January, 1678-9.
8. THOMAS COGHILL, baptized 13th May, 1684.
8. CHARLES COGHILL, baptized 2d December, 1686.

We find no other record of John than his baptism and burial. *Thomas* was buried in linen at Aldenham, 2d February, 1734-5, and devised the manor of Bentley (now called Bentley Priory), as we learn from Lyson's "Environs of London," to his nephew (grand), Thomas Wittewronge, grandson of his sister Elizabeth; and his other lands, left him by his brother Henry, and coming to the latter from their uncle John, descended to his nephew, Henry Coghill; and from him to Sarah, his sister. We find no other mention of *Charles* than his baptism. *Elizabeth* was twice married; first, as we learn from the records of St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 14th February, 1693-4, to Jacob Wittewronge, of Lincoln (son of James, and grandson of Sir John Wittewronge). He was born in 1671, and was fourth in descent from James Wittewronge, a native of Ghent, in Flanders, who fled from that country during the time of the Protestant persecution under Philip II. of Spain, and settled in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He (Jacob) died, leaving one son, *Jacob*, who married, 9th May, 1719, Anne, widow of — Hale, Esq., of Coventry, and died 26th and was buried 30th June, 1727, at Harpenden. He left

issue, *James* ; *Jacob*, baptized 16th October, 1722, and died the following December ; *Thomas*, baptized 16th October, 1723, and died 14th June, 1763 ; *Elizabeth*, died infant, and buried 16th April, 1729.

James married Martha, daughter of Sir John Strange, Knight, and Master of the Rolls, and died 1748, leaving no issue. *Thomas* was the nephew to whom the manor of Bentley was bequeathed by his great-uncle, Thomas Coghill, in 1734. He died without issue, and was buried at Harpenden, 14th June, 1763 ; and, being the last of the male line, bequeathed his estate to John, the grandson of Thomas Bennet, Esq., who married his great-aunt. *Elizabeth Wiltewronge*, after the death of her husband, married, in May, 1700, Anthony Ettrick, Esq., of High Barnes, County Durham, a widower with one daughter. They had issue, *William*, baptized at Aldenham, December 29, 1701 ; *Walter*, baptized at Aldenham, November 17, 1706 ; *Sarah*, baptized at Aldenham, November 6, 1707 ; *Helen*, baptized at Aldenham, May 7, 1710 ; *Henry*, baptized at Aldenham, December 25, 1711.

We know nothing of the four younger children ; but the eldest, *William*, married Isabella Langley, of Higham-Gobion, County Bedford, and left a son, *William*, baptized at Harpenden, County Hertford, May 16, 1726 ; married at St. Nicholas, Durham, January 27, 1752 ; died,

February 22, 1808, and was buried at Bishop's Wearmouth. His wife was Catherine Whorton, of Old Park, Durham; she was buried at High Barnes, November 24, 1794. Their son, Rev. William Ettrick, was baptized at St. Nicholas, Durham, May 15, 1757; was admitted to certain copyholds in Hertfordshire, on the death of Sarah Noyes, as customary heir to her grandmother, Sarah Hucks, born Coghill.

We go back now to *Henry Coghill* (8), of Aldenham House (formerly called Wigbournes). He married Anne, daughter of Robert Nicoll, Esq., of St. Michael's, County, Hertford, and was buried at Aldenham, 2d August, 1728.

They had issue —

9. SARAH COGHILL, baptized at Aldenham, Aug. 3, 1705.

9. MARY COGHILL.

9. HENRY COGHILL.

9. ANNE COGHILL.

9. JOHN COGHILL.

9. THOMAS COGHILL.

9. LUCY COGHILL.

In the pedigree sent by Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, all of these children, except *Sarah*, are said to have died young; but Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., writes that both Henry and John lived to be of age. *John*, the younger son, he writes, was married; his wife's name was Anne, and she was buried at Aldenham, January 9, 1725, and

her will was proved on the 26th of the same month, leaving her property to her husband, who himself died the following year, and was buried August 30th, at Aldenham. Another Ann Coghill was witness to her will; this may have been the wife of Henry, her father-in-law, born Ann Nicoll, and who was buried at Aldenham, August 3, 1739, as "Ann Coghill, widow, from London."

Henry Coghill, the eldest son, and last male of the family, inherited the main estates of his father, and also some lands which belonged to John, his younger brother. He died unmarried, and was buried at Aldenham, August 2, 1728, and administration was granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to his sister —

Sarah,¹ who married, December 22, 1730, Robert, only son of William Hucks, Esq., of Bloomsbury, M. P. for Wallingford; and died February 25, 1771. Her husband died in 1745, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Both are buried in Aldenham Church, where their monument still remains. A full description is given of it at the end of this section.

Mr. Hucks was a Member of Parliament for Abbingdon, and Recorder of Wallingford.

¹ Sarah was the last of the Hertfordshire Coghills. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., writes: "I have a full-length portrait of him [Robert Hucks], and half-length of his father and wife, all by James Vanderbank. I have also another portrait of his wife, taken at a later period of life."

They had issue —

10. *Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary*, and *William*, who died infants.

10. *Anne Hucks*, baptized December 2, 1731.

10. *Harriet Hucks*, baptized August 7, 1736.

10. *Sarah Hucks*, baptized January 3, 1738.

10. *Robert Hucks*, baptized November 8, 1742, at St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Anne, in 1757, married *Oliver Coghill*, of Coghill Hall, who was Oliver Cramer, but in pursuance of the will of Marmaduke Coghill, his great-uncle, assumed the name of Coghill, by sign-manual, and became his heir as well as heir to his cousin Hester (daughter of James Coghill), Countess of Charleville. *Anne* died leaving no issue, and *Oliver Coghill* afterwards married *Jane*, daughter of — *Holl, Esq.*, by whom he had one daughter, *Jane*. (See Part II.)

Sarah married *Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, Esq.*, of Southcote in Reading, who died 1797, and had issue —

11. *Sarah Noyes*, died April, 1842.

11. *Anne Noyes*, died December, 1841.

Robert Hucks (10) died June 8, 1814, and his will, dated July 4, 1771, was proved on the 29th July of that year. He was declared a lunatic in 1792, and so continued till his death. His nieces, *Sarah* and *Anne Noyes*, succeeded to his estates as heirs-at-law; and executed a deed of partition in April, 1815, whereby the Oxfordshire

and Berkshire estates, which came from the Hucks family, and the land in Lambeth, fell to Anne, and the Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Cambridgeshire estates, which came from the Coghills, fell to Sarah. On her death intestate, as to her real estate, the freehold portion of these estates passed to her heir *ex parte materna*, George Henry Gibbs, Esq., of London, representative through his mother of Joseph Hucks, of Bloomsbury, next brother of William Hucks first before mentioned. Such of her copyhold estates as had descended from the Coghills to Sarah, wife of Robert Hucks, passed to the Rev. William Ettrick, eldest representative of Elizabeth Coghill by her second husband (from which we may conclude that the descendants of her first husband, Jacob Wittewronge, were wholly extinct), and such as came to her from the Nicolls descended to John Smith, a clerk in the India Office, who was admitted to them as next heir of Anne Nicoll, the wife of Henry Coghill, and mother of the said Sarah Hucks, as sixth in descent from her grandfather, Robert Nicoll, of Hendon, County Middlesex. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., of Aldenham House, and of London, late Governor of the Bank of England, the eldest son of the above named George Henry Gibbs, Esq., is the present representative of the Hucks family, and of the principal estates of the family of Coghill.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS, ADMINISTRATIONS, MONUMENTAL
AND TOMB INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, refer to five Coghills whose names are not mentioned in this pedigree. These records furnish the only information we have been able to obtain concerning them ; first, —

John Coghill, of Lincoln, whose estate was administered upon in 1639–40.

Susanna Coghill, of the parish of Leonard, Eastcheap, London, whose will was probated August 28, 1657.

Thomas Coghill, of the parish of Leonard, Eastcheap, London, husband of Susanna, whose estate was administered upon October 27, 1657, by Henry Bonner and John Spencer, who were also appointed guardians to Thomas Coghill, a minor, the only child of the deceased.

Thomas Coghill, a minor, son of Thomas and Susanna mentioned above, late of the parish of Leonard, Eastcheap, London, whose estate was administered upon by John Coghill, the nephew by the brother and next of kin, March 14, 1666.

Thomas Coghill, of Knaresborough, County of York, whose estate was administered upon by John Coghill, the cousin and next of kin, February 14, 1665–6.

Recorded in the same court is the WILL of Susanna Coghill (referred to above), wife of Thomas Coghill, of the parish of Leonard, Eastcheap, and mother of Thomas, his son, who was, when she married Mr. Coghill, the widow of the late Brandon Wetherill, of London. After giving several small legacies to her relations, and to Sir Thomas Trevor and “My Ladie Trevor,” she bequeathes the residue of the property which she held in her own right to her husband and their son. Sir Thomas Trevor is sole executor. The will is dated 12th May, 1655. Witnesses :

Ed. Owen, Ann House, and Thomas Barber. Proved 28th August, 1657.

The records of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, London, show that *Thomas Coghill*, son of John Coghill, Barber-Surgeon,¹ was baptized January 29, 1603-4. We can find no mention of this John anywhere else. Thomas, the son, was most probably the husband of Susanna just before mentioned, who died in the parish of Leonard, Eastcheap, in 1657.

REFERRING TO HENRY COGHILL'S WILL.

Henry Coghill, of Aldenham, must have made provision for his two youngest children, John and Elizabeth, during his life, as by his will he bequeathed only twenty shillings each, to them. John, it is known, was a gentleman of wealth, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried six years after her father, as will be seen by her will, after leaving, including an-

¹ In reply to an inquiry made by the compiler, Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, writes : "In olden times in London there was a company of *Barbers* and a company of *Surgeons*. These two companies were united in the year 1540, and continued as the company of *Barber-Surgeons*, until 1745, when they dissolved ; you know, I presume, the nature and character of these old city companies ; all of them were of great respectability, though some ranked higher than others. It is supposed that at the time of the union the Barbers were not very strong, and so sought an alliance with the Surgeons. The combination seems to us in modern times a strange one, but in old times the Barbers were always called in to bleed patients, it being beneath the dignity of the Surgeons to do so. The probability is, that in this company the Surgeons predominated ; but I must also add that a man might become a member of the company without being either a Barber or a Surgeon. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were the other day admitted into the Merchant Taylors Company, and the late Prince Consort was a member of the Fisher Mongers Company. I have little doubt, from the position of the family in London and England, that John Coghill was a regular professional man."

nuity, some sixteen hundred pounds to various persons, gave the remainder of her property, "personall and reall" (which was probably much the larger part), to her eldest brother, Henry.

ABSTRACT OF HENRY COGHILL'S WILL.

"I, Henry Coghill of Aldenham in the County of Hertford, Esq^r," — "to the *poore of the parish of Aldenham* Five pounds" — "to *each of such servants that shall be dwelling with mee att the time of my decease* a yeares wages over and above what they ought to have and receive for their service" — "to my maid *servant Anne Millington*" an Annuity of £5 for life to be paid "att or in the now dwelling house of mee the said Henry Coghill, called Wigbournes scituate in Aldenham aforesaid" — "unto my God daughter, *Elizabeth Downing*" "£10 per annum — to my *sonne John* and my *daughter Elizabeth* Coghill, to each of them twenty shillings" — "my *son Henry Coghill* sole Exec^r and to him all my Goods and Chattels whatsoever." — Dated 8 May, 1672. — Witnesses: John Nicoll and George Smith. — Proved 20 November, 1672.

ABSTRACT OF ELIZABETH COGHILL'S WILL.

"I, Elizabeth Coghill of Aldenham in the Countie of Hertford, Spinster" — "unto *Anne Millington my Servant*" an Annuity of £15 for life charged on property in Aldenham and to be paid "at or in the now dwelling house of Henry Coghill, esq. in Aldenham aforesaid" — "to my *loving Brother John Coghill of Bentley*, gent, and *Deborah his wife* fiftie pounds a peece" — "to *Lucy Coghill*, Daughter of the said John Coghill £100" — "to my *loving Sister in Law, Sarah Coghill, now wife of Henry Coghill* of Aldenham aforesaid esq^r £100" — "to *Elizabeth Coghill, daughter* of the said Henry Coghill £500" — "to *Henry Coghill, Sonne* of the said Henry £500" — "my *loving Brother, the said Henry Coghill*, sole Exec^r., to whom after payment of my legacies and funeral

expenses I give and bequeath all my *personall* and *reall Estate* whatsoever.”—Dated 26 October, 1676. — Witnesses: John Nicholl, Bithiah Nicholl, and Margaret Russell. — Proved 1 December, 1677.

WILL OF SIR THOMAS COGHILL.

“I, Sir Thomas Coghill of Bletchingdon in the County of Oxford, Knight” — “to be buried in the Chancell of the Church of Bletchingdon” — Testator revokes a Conveyance made upon certain Trusts to Vincent Barry, the younger, of Tame in the said Co. of Oxford, Gent., Ralph Deane of Princes Risborough in Bucks, Gent., and John Dixon of Rowleright in said Co. Oxford, Gent., by Indenture dated 18 July, 1656, of “All those Mannors called or known by the name of Poures Mannor and Adderburges Mannors, with their appurtenances and of divers messuages, lands, Tenements, and hereditaments lying and being in Bletchingdon aforesaid and in Hampton Poell to the said Mannor or one of them belonging,” and devises as follows: “all my lands unsould and conteyned in the said Lease are Assigned” “To my deare and loveing wife, *Dame Elizabeth Coghill*” for life, remainder “to such person and persons to whom I shall hereby give and dispose of the inheritance or Fee Simple of the several lands therein conteyned unto.” — “unto my second sonne, *John Coghill* and his heires, the Inheritance and Fee Simple of all that Messuage or Tenement with all and Singular the lands,” &c. belonging thereto in Bletchingdon, now in the possession of John Edgerly, Gent. my Mess^e or Tene^t, with the lands, &c. now in my possession, and heretofore in that of William Hawkins, all those four Cottages, &c., now in the possession of — Goodwife, George Goodwife, Stiles Goodwife, Gyles and Goodman Falconer, the Mess^e where I live and now dwell, with the gardens, that Mess^e or Tene^t with the lands now in the possession of William Anyson, otherwise Daker with the appurt^e (except Chitsnell meade), that Mess^e or Tene^t, with the

Close adjoining, now in the possession of Robert Munchion. One Mess^e or Tene^t, with the lands now or late in the possession of Fra Brathwayt; that Mess^e or Tene^t now or late in the possession of Richard Prickett, and all that Mess^e or Tene^t now or late in the possession of Edward Silversides, all that Mess^e or Tene^t now or late in the possession of John Spindler, that Mess^e or Tene^t now or late in the possession of Hester Buckley, and all those several Messe^s or Tene^{ts} now or late in the several possessions or occupations of Richard Kent, Richard Parratt, William Greene, John Bidwell and Thomas Judge, and also the house called the Towne house — “unto my *sonne, Sutton Coghill*, and his heires” All that Mess^e or Tene^t, with the Lands, &c., heretofore in the possession of Mary Bowden, widow deceased. and now in the possession of me or my assigns, my Mess^e or Tene^t and Lands now or late in the possession of Henry Verney, all that Mess^e or Tene^t and Lands, now or late in the possession of Richard Dennett, that Mess^e or Tene^t and Lands now or late in the possession of — Mathews, and all those Cottages now in the possession of Widdow Dodur, Tho. Drake, Rice Evans, Rich. Gibbs, Widdow Kent and Richard Munchion, and also all that my Coppice, called the Lynch — “unto my Deare *Wife, Dame Elizabeth Coghill*; Vincent Barry the elder, of Tame, Esquire, and Vincent Barry, the younger, his sonne,” certain Messe^s, Tene^{ts}, Lands, &c., in Trust to sell same, and pay thereout “unto my said *Sonne John Coghill*,” £800, to “my said *Sonne Sutton*,” £800, to “my daughter *Faith Coghill*” £1,000, to “my Daughter *Catherine Coghill*” £800, to “my daughter *Mary Coghill*” £800, to “my GRANDCHILD *Thomas Coghill*” £500, unto my daughter *Elizabeth Coghill* £50 to buy her a Ring and same sum to my daughter *Susan* for a like purpose, to my son *Thomas Coghill* £100 to buy him a Ring, and to my “loving friend and Councillor, *S^r William Moreton*” £5 to buy him a Ring — All my books, wheresoever they are, to my *Sonne John Coghill*; to my daughter *Susan Pudsey*, wife of John Pudsey Esquire —

“Residue of my lands in Blechingdon herein and hereby not disposed of, given or bequeathed, together with the said Two Mannors, called Poures Mannor and Aderburyes Mannor” “unto my said *Sonne John Coghill* and his heires after the decease of *Dame Elizabeth my wife*, whom I doe hereby make, &c., sole Exect^r, to her all my Leases, Goods, Plate, Household Stuff and Personal Estate whatsoever” — “my very loving friends, *Sir Robert Croke Knt.* and my Cosen Jo Dixon” Overseers. — Dated 26 May, 1659. — Witnesses: William Morton, William Wausbrough, and Lawrence Bruer.

By Codicil, dated 1 June, 1659, and witnessed by William Marton, Christopher Barry, and Nicholas Gawdy, Testator *revokes his bequest* to his s^d son *John Coghill*, of the Inheritance and Fee Simple of the Mess^o or Tene^t and lands in Blechingdon, in the possession of John Edgerly, Gent, and the Messe^s Lands &c. or Cottages in the occupation of William Hawkins Goodwife, George Goodwife, Stiles Goodwife, Giles and Goodman Falconer, and gives the same to his deare and loving *Wife, Dame Elizabeth Coghill*, to be disposed of as she shall think fit. Proved December, 1659.

ALDENHAM, CO. HERTFORD. BAPTISMS.

1629, Oct. 29. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Coghill, Esq.

1633-4, Feb. 3. Henry, son of same.

1637-8, Jan. 30. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, Knt., and Dame Elizabeth.

1669, Dec. 7. John, son of John and Mrs. Debora Coghill, born 24 Nov.

1674, April 23. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Coghill.

1675-6, Mar. 24. Henry, son of Henry Coghill, Esq., and Sarah.

1678-9, Jan. 29. John, son of same.

1684, May 13. Thomas, son of same.

1686, Dec. 2. Charles, son of same.

1705, Aug. 3. Sarah, daughter of Mr. Henry Coghill and Anne.

ALDENHAM, CO. HERTFORD. BURIALS.

[Records of Burials from 1678 to 1709 are lost.]

1669, Dec. 7. John, y^e child of Mr. John Coghill, in South Chancel.

1670, June 4. Mrs. Faith, wife of Henry Coghill, Esq., in South Chancel, her grandchild, John Coghill, being taken up and laid in the same grave.

1672, Aug. 26. Henry Coghill, Esq., in South Chancel, by his wife.

1676, April 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Coghill, in South Aisle.

1709, June 24. Henry Coghill, Esq., in linen.¹

1714, Sept. 3. Madam Debora, wife of John Coghill, Esq.

1714, Oct. 18. John Coghill, Esq., age seventy-eight.

1716, Aug. 18. Henry Coghill, Esq., of Aldenham Wood, in linen, died 13th.

1723-4, Mar. 3. Mrs. Sarah Coghill, widow, in linen.

1724-5, Jan. 9. Mrs. Anne Coghill.

1726, Oct. 30. Mr. John Coghill.

1728, Aug. 2. Henry Coghill, Esq.

1734-5, Feb. 2. Mr. Thomas Coghill, in linen.

1739, Aug. 3. Mrs. Ann Coghill, widow, from London.

1785, Nov. 22. Sir John Coghill, Bart., from London.²

¹ In 1679 an act of Parliament was passed, directing that henceforth no persons should be buried in linen shrouds, but in woolen. The object of this was, according to the act, "*for the lessening of the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this Kingdom.*" The penalty for burying in linen was five pounds. Those who preferred this mode followed it by paying the penalty.

² This was Major John Mayne who married Hester Coghill, Countess of Charleville, and assumed the name of Coghill by sign-manual.

BLECHINGDON, CO. OXFORD. BAPTISMS.

- 1625, July 10. Thomas, son of Henry Coghill.
 1626, Sept. 17. Thomas, son of Thomas Coghill.
 1626, Sept. 30. Faith, daughter of Henry Coghill.
 1628, Dec. 28. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coghill.
 1630, Dec. 26. Susan, daughter of same.
 1633, April 28. John, son of same.
 1634, July 17. Sutton, son of same, born 3d.
 1636-7, Mar. 24. Faith, daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, Knt.
 1637, July 2. John, son of Henry Coghill, Esq., born same day.
 1640-1, Jan. 20. Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, Knt.
 1644-5, Jan. 16. Mary, daughter of same.
 1681, July 30. Thomas, son of Sutton Coghill, Gent.

BLECHINGDON, CO. OXFORD. BURIALS.

- 1659, June 5. Sir Thomas Coghill, Knt.
 1665, Sept. 19. Thomas, son of Thomas Coghill, Esq.
 1694, May 17. Thomas Coghill, Esq., died 12th.
 1694-5, Feb. 20. Johan Coghill.
 1702-3, Feb. 22. Mary, relict of John Coghill.
 1706, Dec. 10. Thomas Coghill, Lord of the Manor.
 1713, Oct. 22. Elizabeth, daughter of Sutton Coghill, Esq., and
 wife of Charles Collins of Betterton, Co. Berks.
 1716-7, Feb. 3. John Coghill, Esq., Lord of the Manor.

BLECHINGDON CHURCH.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument with the following inscriptions:—

THOMAS, son and heir of Henry Coghill, of Aldenham, Herts, Esq.,
age 3 years, died 18 Aug., 1628.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of same,
age 5 years, died 20 Aug., 1628.

JOHN, eldest son of Thomas Coghill
of Blechingdon, Esq., age 4 years,
died 19 September, 1628.

Also, FAITH, second daughter of s^d Henry Coghill,
age 4 years, died 3 May, 1630.

ALDENHAM CHURCH.¹

Aldenham Church, in which are the monuments and inscriptions following this, is situated in the parish of that name, in the County of Hertford. It is built almost entirely of flints, and has a handsome square embattled tower at its west end, surmounted by a short spire, a nave with side aisles covered with lead, and a chancel, tiled.

ON THE FLOOR, ON THE NORTH SIDE,

are the following inscriptions:—

Arms: Gules, on a chevron three pellets, *Coghill*: empaling, a chevron between three bulls passant guardant, *Sutton*, with the crest of Coghill.

“ Here lyeth interred the body of

MRS. FAITH COGHILL,

wife of Henry Coghill, Esq^r., and daughter and co-heir of *John Sutton*, Esq^r., who departed this life upon the 31st day of May, Anno Domini 1670, at 75 years of age. She left issue behind her, two sons, Henry

¹ These inscriptions are taken from Clutterbuck's *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford*.

and John, and one daughter named Elizabeth. By her son John, who married Deborah Dudley, daughter of William Dudley, of Elstree, Esq^r., she had two grandchildren, John and Lucy, both of which are buried under this stone."

"HENRY COGHILL, Esq^r., deceased the 22nd of August, 1672, aged 83 years."

"Here lieth the body of the pious and truly religious gentlewoman

Mrs. LUCY DUDLEY,

relict of William Dudley, Esq^r., who lived to the 80th year of her age, and departed this life the first of March, Anno Domini, 1684-5. She left issue only one daughter, *Debora*, the wife of *John Coghill* of Bentley, Gent. In the same grave lyes burried three children of the said *Coghills*, viz.: one daughter and two sons, who died young."

ON THE SAME SIDE

is an altar-tomb of white marble, on which are the figures of a gentleman and lady, with these arms and inscriptions:—

Arms: Gules, on a chevron three pellets, a chief Sable, *Coghill*, em-paling, or, two lions passant azure; *Dudley*. Crest, on a wreath, Argent and Gules, a cock crowing ermine, crested and winged, or.

"Here lyeth the body of

JOHN COGHILL,

late of Bentley, in this county, Gent, younger son of Henry Coghill, heretofore of Aldenham, Esq^r., who died October 13th, 1714, in the 79 year of his age.

"ALSO DEBORAH, his wife (only daughter of William Dudley, Esq^r.), who dyed August 31st, 1714, in the 73^d year of her age.

"Their only son, *Thomas Coghill*, who lived to about the age of twenty-two years, in commission in the army which marched under the Duke of

Marlborough from Flanders, up into Germany, was unfortunately slain at the attack of Donawert, An° 1704.”

Against the wall, on the south side of the chancel, is a marble monument, the upper part of which consists of a sarcophagus of Sienna marble, in front of which, carved in relief, is a medallion, with a male and female head, beneath which is a tablet, between two pillars of the Ionic order, with this inscription : —

“ Sacred to the memory of
ROBERT HUCKS, Esqr., and of
Sarah, his wife ;

he was the only son of William Hucks, Esqr., of Wallingford, in Berkshire, who served for that Borough in four successive parliaments, by Mary Selwood, his wife. He was a tender and affectionate husband, a fond parent, a warm and firm friend, a kind and generous landlord, an indulgent master. No man was more beloved by his friends, or more esteemed and trusted by all that knew him. It was his constant object to live well with every one, and every office to his neighbours, was a gratification to himself; his benevolent heart was warm in the interest of all mankind, and of this nation and Government in particular. He served for the Borough of Abbingdon, in Berkshire, in several Parliaments, respected and approved by his constituents; the good of his country was the unerring rule of his conduct; it was difficult to mislead, impossible to corrupt him; he looked back on his past life with humble diffidence, and was only confident in that Gospel that offereth mercy and peace to all men. He died after a long and painful illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, in the prime and strength of his days, in the 45th year of his age, lamented by his friends and forever to be lamented by his family. *Sarah*, his wife, was the only surviving child of *Henry Coghill*, Esqr., of Wigbourns, in this Parish, by his wife Ann Nicoll, daughter of *Robert Nicoll*, Esqr.; she survived her husband many years, ever regretting his loss; her long

widowhood fully evinced she merited the confidence he placed in her; with ample means to have formed a second connection at a time when the temptations of health and pleasure were in their strength, she rejected every offer; and, as a never-ceasing testimony of her affection for him, devoted her life to the care of their children. She died after a short illness, February 25th, 1771, in the 65th year of her age. They had issue: Ann, married *Oliver Cramer Coghill*, Esqr., of Coghill-Hall, in Yorkshire, who died without children; Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, and William, who died infants, and Harriet, Sarah, and Robert, now living; the last of whom, out of respect and gratitude to the best of parents, erected this monument, a small tribute of filial duty to preserve their memory in this world; but their virtues are written in the eternal records, and will remain in lasting characters when this marble shall be mouldered into dust."

Beneath this inscription are two shields, with these arms: Dexter, argent, a chevron between three owls, azure. *Hucks*. An escutcheon gules, on a chevron argent, three pellets, a chief sable. *Coghill*. Sinister, the arms of Coghill.



PART IV.

THE UNCONNECTED BRANCH OF THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

THE following pedigree was furnished by Mr. *Anthony Coghill*, of 9 Prince Road, Notting Hill, London, and Miss *Martha Coghill*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Coghill, of Ivy House Farm, Ichenham, W. Uxbridge, in Middlesex. They are both of the opinion that they descended from Sir Thomas Coghill, of Blechingdon, and the fact of Anthony Coghill, their ancestor, having been a resident of Oxfordshire, would seem to favor their supposition. On the other hand, the descendants of Sir Thomas Coghill are all said to be extinct in the pedigree sent to us by Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, and further, if the first Anthony in the pedigree which follows had been a descendant of Sir Thomas, he would in all probability have inherited some of his estates. Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, who has had a long experience in genealogical researches, and whose opinion is considered authority, is positive that they did not descend from Sir Thomas. We give the pedigree and leave it for others who may feel inclined to pursue the investigations.

1. ANTHONY COGHILL, farmer, resided at Worminghall, near Oxford, and died, and was buried at that place March 1, 1779; age, sixty-eight years. The only issue that we know of was a son,—

2. THOMAS COGHILL, born October 10, 1736, and died January 27, 1804. He was parish clerk and school-master at Stanton for over forty years, and was buried there. He married, and his wife Katharine died December 5, 1806; age, seventy-three years. He had issue —

3. THOMAS COGHILL.

3. KATHARINE COGHILL.

3. ELIZABETH COGHILL.

3. ANTHONY COGHILL, born 1768.

Thomas married, and had one son, who died single. *Katharine* married R. Bradford, and had two sons. *Elizabeth* married Thomas Ray, and had one daughter. *Anthony* married Elizabeth Neighbour in 1788, who died 29th March, 1840; age, seventy-three years. He was a farmer, and held the same farms that the first Anthony held at Worminghall, and also the following places: Wadelsdon and Hornage farm, Chelton farm, both in Bucks County; also Lobbs farm, Great Haseley, in Oxfordshire, at which place he died June 1, 1841, and was buried at Worminghall Church, Buckinghamshire. He had issue twelve children: —

4. ANTHONY COGHILL, born 18th March, 1789; died December, 1802.

4. ELIZABETH COGHILL, born 10th May, 1790.

4. THOMAS COGHILL, born 7th October, 1791.

4. KATHARINE COGHILL, born 15th January, 1793 ; died 20th June, 1793.

4. WILLIAM COGHILL, born 25th April, 1794 ; died 1849.

4. JOHN COGHILL, born 17th November, 1796 ; died 3d June, 1810.

4. JAMES COGHILL, born 14th August, 1798.

4. DANIEL COGHILL, born 12th October, 1800.

4. MARY COGHILL, born 3d December, 1802 ; died 1st July, 1876.

4. ANTHONY COGHILL, second, born 10th May, 1805.

4. KATHARINE COGHILL, second, born 20th September, 1808.

4. JOHN COGHILL, second, born 5th February, 1812.

Elizabeth married James Garner, and died leaving seven children. *Thomas* was apprenticed on board a merchant ship, and, in the war between England and America in 1812, was pressed into service on board a man-of-war (family tradition says the "Bellerophon"), and when the war was over he left the navy. He sailed in the American brig "Mary," Captain Thorndyke, in 1816, and was never heard of afterwards ; a brig answering the description of the "Mary" was captured off the Malay coast, the captain and mate murdered, and the crew made prisoners. *William* was a farmer and resided at Tets-

worth, Oxon. He married Martha Lovejoy, 6th January, 1825; and died May 14, 1849, and had issue —

5. THOMAS COGHILL, born 12th October, 1825; died 24th February, 1839.

5. WILLIAM COGHILL, born 4th June, 1827.

5. ANN COGHILL, born 17th March, 1830; died 6th April, 1854.

5. ELLEN ELIZABETH COGHILL, born 30th January, 1832.

Ellen E. married Robert Pratt, of Lynham, Oxon, farmer, and had one son, *Freeman*, now living. *William* married Rachael Jones (widow, maiden name Hardwick), June 4, 1850, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. He died 26th August, 1872. Rachel, his wife, died 22d August, 1876; both buried at Kensal-green Cemetery. He left issue eight children: —

6. E. ELIZABETH COGHILL, born 2d February, 1851; now living single.

6. SARAH HUSS COGHILL, born 20th February, 1853; living and single.

6. DRUCILLA ADELAIDE COGHILL, born 2d May, 1854.

6. WILLIAM ANTHONY COGHILL, born 22d May, 1855; died 7th July, 1856.

6. ALICE MARTHA COGHILL, born 10th March, 1857; living and single.

6. LYDIA LOUISE COGHILL, born 14th December, 1858; died 19th August, 1859.

6. JESSIE AGNES COGHILL, born 11th August, 1860 ; died 30th December, 1860.

6. ANTHONY WILLIAM COGHILL, born 2d November, 1862 ; died 19th December, 1862.

Drucilla Adelaide married William Anthony French, 8th December, 1874, and has one son, *Arthur William*, born 3d February, 1876.

James (4) married Elizabeth Emmerton. He was a surveyor and resided at Long Crendon, Buckingham ; died 9th February, 1851, and was buried at Ickford in the same county. He had issue —

5. ELLEN COGHILL, not living.

5. HARRIET COGHILL, married.

And one son who died in infancy.

Daniel (4), of Ivy House Farm, near Ichenham, in Middlesex, married his cousin Elizabeth Burnard, at Thane Church, 23d December, 1830, and in 1852 removed from Thane, Oxon, to his present residence. He is a farmer, and both he and his wife are living. He had issue —

5. MARTHA COGHILL, born 24th December, 1831 ; unmarried.

5. HORATIO COGHILL, born 26th September, 1834 ; died 30th April, 1835.

5. ANTHONY COGHILL, born 28th March, 1837 ; died 6th April, 1841.

Mary (4) married Joseph Wheeler, and died January 1, 1876, leaving one son and one daughter. *Anthony* (4) was

married three times : first, to Alice Edmunds ; second, to Mary Ann Buckle ; and last, to Sarah Mason. All of the children by the first two wives are dead. There are now living by the last marriage nine children : —

- 5. ELIZABETH COGHILL, unmarried.
- 5. THOMAS COGHILL.
- 5. ANTHONY COGHILL.
- 5. MARY COGHILL.
- 5. SARAH COGHILL, unmarried.
- 5. WILLIAM COGHILL.
- 5. SUSANNAH ALMA COGHILL, unmarried.
- 5. ALICE COGHILL, unmarried.
- 5. AGNES COGHILL, unmarried.

Thomas is living at Warwick, Queensland. *Anthony* is married and resides at Portland Road, South Norwood, London ; has no issue. *Mary* married Mr. W. T. Martin, and has two children, *Frederick Chandos* and *William Thomas Coghill*. She resides at 18 High Street, Hampstead. *William* married and resides at 16 Queen's Road, Notting Hill, W. London, and has three sons : —

- 6. WILLIAM ANTHONY COGHILL.
- 6. THOMAS EDWARD COGHILL.
- 6. HENRY COGHILL.

Katharine (4) married Robert Cunning, and had two children. *John* (4) married Miss Corbett, and removed to Canada, and resided near Toronto, where he died, leaving two sons : —

5. ANTHONY COGHILL.

5. SIDNEY COGHILL.

Both of them are farmers, living near Toronto.

Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, very kindly sent us the following monumental inscriptions and parish records, from a volume of collections which he was having indexed.

“On a stone on the floor of the nave of the CHURCH AT STANTON ST. JOHN, Oxfordshire : —

“‘In memory of *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Anty* Coghill, who died 5th April, 1753, aged 89 years.’ Also of *Eliz.*, the wife of Thomas Gilbert, who died 29th May, 1761, aged 75 years. Also of *Anty* Coghill, who died 1st March, 1779, aged 68 years.’

“In the parish register of Stanton St. John these persons are thus described in the burials : —

“‘1753 April 9 Elizabeth *Cockle*.

“‘1761 June 1 Elizth wife of Tho^s Gilbert.

“‘1779 March 3 Anthony Coghill of Wormall,¹ Co. Bucks.’

“I should say the last two were son and daughter of the first.”

This Elizabeth Cockle, or Coghill, is the earliest member of this branch of the family that we hear of. We find no record of her husband's death. It is possible that the name may have been changed by the descendants from Cockle, as entered on the parish register, to Coghill, and, if so, that of Elizabeth may have been included in the change to conform to her son's name. These inscriptions were not made until after the death of Anthony, some twenty-six years later than that of Elizabeth.

¹ Worminghall.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L



HENRY COGHILL.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1878.

PART V.

THE SCOTTISH BRANCH.

IN prosecuting the work undertaken by us we discovered a branch of the family belonging to Scotland, some of whom are still residing there, while others have removed, — some to England and some to America. We have not been able to trace this branch by any connected line, and, with one exception, can only give such detached accounts of them as we have received from the descendants now living. The exception is *Alexander Coghill*, who was probably the progenitor of all of the name in Scotland, and all that we know of him and his immediate descendants is contained in the following extracts from manuscript notes on “Caithness Family History,” by John Henderson, Thurso : —

In the early part of the seventeenth century the lands or estate of Coghill, in the Parish of Watten, and County of Caithness, N. B., belonged to a family of the same name, and it is remarkable as the only property in the county which bore the same name as that of its owner, who, in Scottish phraseology, was designated as “Coghill of that ilk,” or Coghill of Coghill.¹

¹ This circumstance alone makes it probable that this Alexander Coghill was

1. ALEXANDER COGHILL, in 1624, was in possession of the estate ; but there is no further account of him, nor does it appear how he acquired the estate, which formed part of the Earldom of Caithness. In 1630 he was succeeded by his son —

2. DAVID COGHILL, who in that year got a charter from William, Lord Sinclair, and in 1638 another charter from John, Master of Berriedale. In 1650, David Coghill got a charter from the Earl of Caithness, of Scottag, in the Parish of Watten.

3. THOMAS COGHILL, in 1661, succeeded his father David.

4. DAVID COGHILL (the son probably of Thomas), in 1668 held the estate under a conveyance from David Coghill (2), his grandfather. About the end of the seventeenth century, Coghill was purchased by Alexander Manson of Bridge End, of the Coghills of that ilk.

We further learn from “Sketches of the Civil and Traditional History of Caithness,” by James J. Calder, Edinburgh, 1861, pp. 38, 230, 277, that *David Coghill* of that ilk (the last mentioned) was living in that county, in the eighth year of the reign of Charles II. He is entered in a list of thirty “Proprietors and Wadsetters” of Caithness, A. D. 1668. In the same work we find that “Barbara, daughter of Coghill of that ilk, some time in the early part of the reign of Charles II., espoused James Oswald, one of the magistrates of Wick, son of James Oswald of Kirkwall, in Orkney, who died in 1660, a descendant of the Oswalds of Auchincruive and a descendant of the Coghills of Knaresborough, and, following their example, called his estate after his own name.

Scotston, a family of distinction in the north of Scotland." This family left a large sum of money for the poor of Dunnet, so that the Dunnet people paid no "poor rates, and had no parochial boards, till long after all the other parishes in the county." There is still a fund called the Oswald money in Dunnet. One of the Coghills was proprietor of Clairdon, near Thurso, and there are small properties in the county bearing such names as Coghill Watten, Coghill Park, etc. These are all lost to the family; but when, and how, we have no means of ascertaining.¹

That Alexander Coghill, referred to in Mr. Henderson's notes, was a descendant of the Knaresborough Coghills, is probable, if not certain; but what led him to seek a home in that remote part of Scotland is beyond even conjecture. We will now proceed to give such information of his descendants as we have been able to gather from those of them still living. We are indebted, not only for most of the preceding statements, but also for the following pedigree, to Henry Coghill, Esq., formerly of Scotland, but now of Brampton Tree House, Newcastle, Staffordshire, England, who is a merchant and manufacturer at Newcastle, and also at Liverpool. The pedigree extends back to his great-grandfathers on both the paternal and maternal sides. On the paternal side

¹ From Miss Jane Coghill's letter.

his great-grandfather was *David Coghill*, who was probably the grandson of the David who succeeded to the estates in 1668, and probably died near the close of that century; when the property was sold, as we learn from Henderson's notes.

1. DAVID COGHILL (the great-grandfather) died at the age of seventy-two, but the date of his death is not given. He married Margaret Ormsby, who died at the age of forty, by whom he had issue four children, but the name of only one is given.

2. ALEXANDER COGHILL, of Campster, born October 8, 1761, and died August, 1819. He married Janet, daughter of Donald Manson (by his wife Elizabeth Murray), born 2d January, 1762.¹ The following sketch of him was furnished by Mr. George Simpson, through John Claghorn, Esq., of Wick, Scotland, a relative of Henry Coghill, Esq., of Brampton Tree House: "Alexander Coghill was born at Greenland in 1761. He commenced as a merchant at Castletown, January, 1780, married Janet Manson, 2d January, 1781, and died August, 1819. He went regularly to Edinburgh in the month of June to buy goods,—the first eight years in tartan kilt. Generally he traveled in company with several other merchants of Thurso, or Wick. Their money was sewed in different parts of their clothing for safety. He was in

¹ It was a Manson who purchased Coghill, the family seat, about 1700.

Edinburgh on the anniversary of the birthday of King George III. for twenty-eight consecutive years. He was a good merchant and acquired great wealth. Late in life he purchased the small estate of Campster, where he died. It descended to his eldest son Donald, who sold it to Mr. Brown Watten." By his marriage he had issue nine children:—

3. MARGARET COGHILL, born October 30, 1783.
3. DAVID COGHILL, born 1785; died 1788.
3. DONALD COGHILL, born 1789.
3. ELIZABETH COGHILL, born 1790; died aged four.
3. ELIZABETH COGHILL, second. No date.
3. JANET COGHILL.
3. ALEXANDER COGHILL, born 1792.
3. DOROTHEA COGHILL, born 1800.
3. ROBERT COGHILL, born 1804; died aged 14 days.

Margaret married David Simpson, who died in Ireland, April, 1822, leaving eight children. *Donald* married Janet McKenzie, in November, 1819, and was living in 1823. *Elizabeth* married William Swanson in 1815, and had issue living in 1823. *Janet* married James Coghill,¹ by whom she had issue living in 1823. *Dorothea* was living in 1823. *Alexander* was married in 1815 to Christiana Bain, whose grandparents were Alexander Bain, born

¹ Probably the uncle of Francis Coghill, of Brooklyn, who died in Glasgow, as will be seen farther on.

at Wick, and Esther Dunnet, whom he married, and by whom he had issue, and amongst them Henry Bain, born at Wick (father of Christiana mentioned above), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Craig, by his wife Ellen Sinclair, who died 1813, and had issue, three sons and six daughters, besides Christiana. This Alexander Coghill was chairman of the "*Edinburgh Caithness Association*," which was instituted January, 1837. He was elected at its first meeting. The object contemplated by its founders was the promotion of friendly intercourse among the natives of Caithness. By his marriage he has issue —

4. ALEXANDER COGHILL, born November, 1816.

4. HARRY COGHILL, died aged three months.

4. DONALD COGHILL, born June 21, 1819.

4. ELIZABETH COGHILL, born September 21, 1821.

4. HENRY COGHILL, born August 27, 1823.

4. JANET COGHILL, never married.

4. ESTHER COGHILL, never married.

4. DAVID COGHILL, born at Wick, February 1, 1830.

Alexander married Eliza Swanson, his cousin, and is a merchant in Liverpool. He had issue —

5. ALEXANDER COGHILL.

5. HENRY COGHILL.

5. ELIZABETH JANET COGHILL.

5. HECTOR COGHILL.

5. EMILY CHRISTINE COGHILL.

5. EDITH MARY COGHILL.

5. JOHN SWANSON COGHILL.

Henry was married at New Orleans to Miss Anna Mildred Buckner, May 29, 1878, and is living in Houston, Texas.

None of the other children are married.

Elizabeth (4) married Alexander McDonald, of Thurso, and had issue three sons and two daughters. *David* (4) married a Thomas. We have no record of any issue. *Henry* (4), of Brampton Tree House, married Mary Jane Fuller, who died March 25, 1870. He had issue —

5. ADELAIDE MARY COGHILL.

5. ARCHIBALD FULLER COGHILL.

5. DOUGLAS HARRY COGHILL.

5. FLORENCE LOUISA COGHILL.

5. ERNEST ARTHUR COGHILL.

5. CHARLES COGHILL.

5. PERCY DA GUYJA COGHILL.

5. NORMAN COGHILL.

5. FRANK COGHILL.

Adelaide Mary married, March 21, 1876, James W. Bishop, Esq. *Archibald Fuller* married, in 1877, Jesse, daughter of John Drake, Esq., of Weston Supermere. *Douglas Harry* graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and will be called to the bar in June next (1879).

Mr. Henry Coghill's arms are the same as those of the

Coghills of Knaresborough; but his motto, “*Dum vivo canto*,” takes the place of theirs, “*Non dormit qui custodit*.”

This brings us to the end of the pedigree furnished by Mr. Coghill last mentioned.

The remainder of the sketches of this branch of the family, which we have been able to obtain, are so disconnected that we can do nothing more than give extracts from letters in answer to inquiries made by us, and detached pedigrees accompanying some of these letters.

Mr. *Robert Coghill*, of Durham Place, Campden Hill Road, Kingston, W. London (builder), writes: —

My grandfather's name was JOHN COGHILL. He was born at Watten, in Caithness, Scotland, and had a freehold estate there, but for some reasons with which I am not acquainted, lost it. He removed to Edinburgh and resided there for over twenty years, but returned to Watten, and died there, and was buried at Dunn, in Watten, about 1818, at about eighty years of age. He had one son and one daughter: —

JOHN COGHILL, my father (daughter's name not given), who was a farmer, died in 1847, and was buried at Dunn. His issue now living are: —

JOHN COGHILL, eldest, now eighty years old.

DAVID COGHILL.

WILLIAM HENRY COGHILL.

ROBERT COGHILL.

ALEXANDER COGHILL.

MERCY COGHILL.

ISABELLA COGHILL.

ELLEN COGHILL.

CHRISTIANA COGHILL.

None of my brothers married. I have resided in London about fifty years. Have only one son : —

JOHN ANTHONY COGHILL, who is a draper in London.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Coghill*, of Bow Road, London, writes : —

I know but little of the Coghill family. My late husband, ALEXANDER COGHILL, was the youngest son of his family. He died October 30, 1876, after an illness of two hours, and I was left a widow with one son : —

— COGHILL. My husband's father, and two eldest brothers, died some years ago. I wrote to the family in Scotland after receiving your letter, but obtained no information.

Miss *Jane Coghill*, of Castletown, County of Caithness, who is now teaching a school at Weisdale, Shetland (a notice of whose graduation at an institution in Edinburgh we chanced to see in a Scottish newspaper, which led to a correspondence), writes first from Weisdale, giving information and extracts from Calder's "History of Caithness," which, however, had been before sent to us by Henry Coghill, Esq., of Brampton Tree House, and already embodied in these sketches. She writes later from her mother's residence, 4 George Street, Castletown, where she is spending her vacation (September 14, 1878) : —

I am a native of Castletown, a village about five miles from Thurso. My father is dead, but the following pedigree will give you all the information I have been able to procure. My great-grandfather was —

1. FRANCIS COGHILL, who married Christina Swanson, and my grandfather; the only issue I know of, was —

2. JOHN COGHILL, born June 11, 1769. He married Jane Watt, of Murkle, and died 1855. He had eight children : —

3. CHRISTINA COGHILL.

3. JOHN COGHILL.

3. DONALD COGHILL.

3. MARGARET COGHILL.

3. JANET COGHILL.

3. DAVID COGHILL, born October 15, 1806.

3. ALEXANDER COGHILL.

3. WILLIAM COGHILL, born November 15, 1812.

John married Isabella Campbell, of Halkirk, and left no issue. *Christina* never married. *Donald* married Margaret Houston, of Cainsbay, and had issue —

4. JANE COGHILL.

4. MARGARET COGHILL.

4. ALEXANDRINE COGHILL.

4. JOHN COGHILL.

4. WILLIAM COGHILL.

We have no further information of any of these children.

Margaret married Donald Charleson, of Halkirk, and had two children. *Janet* married John Houston, of Cainsbay, and had five children, — all dead except one son. *David* married, in 1834, Catherine, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Obrig, and had issue —

4. JOHN COGHILL, born February 15, 1836.

4. ALEXANDER COGHILL.

4. JANE COGHILL.

4. DAVID COGHILL.

4. DONALD COGHILL.

- 4. WILLIAM COGHILL.
- 4. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
- 4. ELIZABETH COGHILL.
- 4. CATHERINE COGHILL.
- 4. MARGARET COGHILL.
- 4. GEORGE COGHILL.

David, Sinclair, Elizabeth, Catherine, and George are dead. *Alexander* married and lives in Thurso. (It was not stated whom he married, or if he had issue.) *Jane* married James Slater, of Bersay, Orkney. *Donald* married (wife's name not given nor mention made of any issue). He resides at W. Calder, near Edinburgh, and is a watchmaker. *William* is a royal engineer, and is married (but names of wife and children are not given). *Margaret* never married. *John* married, June 13, 1858, Catherine, daughter of Peter Iverach, of Weydale, near Thurso, and has issue —

- 5. CATHERINE ROSS COGHILL.
- 5. DAVID COGHILL.
- 5. PETER IVERACH COGHILL.
- 5. ELIZABETH COGHILL.
- 5. JOHN COGHILL.
- 5. DONALD I. COGHILL.

We go back now to *Alexander* (3). He married Christina Swanson, of Murkle, and had issue —

- 4. JOHN COGHILL, unmarried.
- 4. CHRISTINA COGHILL, married.
- 4. GEORGE COGHILL, unmarried.
- 4. ALEXANDRINA COGHILL, married.

William (3), my father, and the youngest son of my grandparents, married 26th September, 1853, my mother, Isabella Taylor, of Dunnet, and died 7th March, 1873. His wife was born in 1820. They had issue —

4. JOHN COGHILL, born in 1854.

4. JANE COGHILL, born in 1856.

4. WILLIAM COGHILL, born in 1859.

4. ISABELLA J. TAYLOR COGHILL, born in 1861.

John and *Isabella* are living at home with my mother. I am teaching a school at Weisdale, and *William* is a clerk in Edinburgh.

Mr. *John Coghill* (4), of Thurso, in replying to letters of inquiry, after giving us the particulars of his marriage, and names of his children, which are mentioned in the pedigree sent by Miss Jane Coghill, says, in reference to himself:—

I have resided in Thurso since I married. Am a general merchant, ship broker, and ship owner, in December, 1875, I was elected a commissioner of police. In January, 1877, was elected junior magistrate of police, and on 10th September of the same year was elected senior magistrate of police. My father died in 1870, and my mother in May, 1874.

Mr. *Francis Coghill*, a merchant in Brooklyn, New York, writes:—

I arrived in this country from Glasgow, Scotland, about thirty years ago; my father was born in Thurso, County of Caithness, Scotland. He was one of a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter. Of the sons, *David* went to sea and was never afterwards heard of; *John* joined the army and disappeared; *James* and *William* died in Glasgow, and their children are all dead; *Donald* occupied a position in the post-office at Edinburgh for thirty-five years, was retired on the superannuated list, and died, leaving one son in London and one daughter in Edinburgh, neither of whom married. *Francis*, my father, with his brother William, left Thurso, and settled in Glasgow, where they were crockery

merchants. The others I never heard anything of. My father died, leaving seven children, all of whom, except one, are now living. They were —

1. FRANCIS COGHILL (myself).

1. DONALD COGHILL.

1. THOMAS COGHILL.

1. JOHANNA COGHILL.

1. MARGARET COGHILL.

1. AGNES COGHILL.

1. JANE COGHILL.

Francis married Eliza Frances Murray, and has one son : —

2. FRANCIS COGHILL, who is a partner with me in business.

Donald married Helen Hughes, and is now residing in New Jersey.

He has issue —

2. MARY JANE COGHILL.

2. AGNES COGHILL.

Thomas married Margaret Henderson, and is with me. He has two sons, both of whom reside in New Jersey : —

2. FRANCIS ALEXANDER COGHILL.

2. JAMES S. COGHILL.

Johanna married James Farley, and resides in Philadelphia. She has four daughters. *Margaret* married John B. Smith, and died at Haverthorpe, England, leaving four children. *Agnes* married John Lamsden, late mayor of Hull, England, and of the firm of Browslow, Lamsden & Co., ship owners. She is a widow, and resides at Hull.¹ Has no children. *Jane* married Robert Roberts, of Wrexham, Wales, and has four children. This is all I can tell you of my family.

These sketches embrace all that we have been able to gather in reference to this branch of the family.

¹ This lady, while visiting her brother, Mr. Francis Coghill, of Brooklyn, in the summer of 1878, spent an evening at the compiler's residence.

PART VI.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

HAVING completed, as far as our researches have enabled us, the pedigrees of the English family and its European branches, and given a few brief sketches of some of the members who attained to positions of distinction, and were honored by both government and people for their ability and integrity, as well as for their private virtues, we turn now to those of their more democratic, but not necessarily less worthy, connections in America.

The material from which the pedigrees and sketches of the family in this country have been made was obtained mostly from the State and county records of Virginia, from the few family records that have been preserved, and from the memory of those now living. These do not furnish data from which a full and accurate pedigree can be made, but to those of the family who desire to know something of their American ancestry, the facts stated and conclusions deduced may not be altogether without interest.

We regret that we have not been successful, up to the present time, in discovering the "missing link" that connects the Coghills of America with the English family. We do not, however, abandon the hope of final success, and shall continue our efforts until all the known sources of information are exhausted.

The records of Knaresborough, York, the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and many others, have been examined, but the name of the first American ancestor has nowhere been found. Those only who have had experience in genealogical researches can understand the difficulties that are encountered at every step taken. It is no uncommon thing to be baffled in the attempt to connect the American emigrant with the English ancestor. From various causes they drop out of the family history. Years have been consumed in pursuing the Washington ancestry, without positive success. Our countryman, Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, who has so perseveringly and steadily followed the work for more than twelve years, has fully demonstrated that none of the accepted pedigrees of the Washington family are correct, in so far as they relate to the connection of the American ancestor with the English family.

During the civil war and commonwealth period, many of the parish registers throughout the kingdom were carelessly and imperfectly kept, and in some instances

there are entire gaps. We were informed by the parish clerk of Knaresborough that between the years 1636 and 1668, whole pages of the Register Book were so covered and defaced with ink as to be illegible. The County of York was particularly disturbed during this period. In addition to the causes mentioned, large numbers of the gentry fell in battle during the civil war, leaving no wills or records of any kind by which they could be traced.¹

Nothing must be accepted in genealogy that is not sustained by positive proof. Were it not for this axiom, we should with more confidence refer to the circumstantial evidence which points so strongly to one of the two brothers, John and Thomas Coghill, seventh in descent, as the father of the American ancestor.

We learn from Paver's Manuscripts, in the British Museum, that a marriage license was granted by the Ecclesiastical Court of Yorkminster, A. D. 1639, for John Coghill, gentleman, bachelor, age twenty-four, of the Parish of Monkton, and Lucy Tancred, spinster, age twenty-three, of the Parish of Whixley. We find no other record of Thomas than his baptism at Knaresborough in 1617, and the mention of him in the will of Jane Coghill, his

¹ Four thousand one hundred and fifty are said to have fallen in the single battle of Marston Moor, two thirds of whom were gentlemen and persons of quality. — *Hargrove*.

aunt, dated 1627, unless it was he whose burial, August 4, 1665, is seen among the Knaresborough records. The dates show that either of these brothers could have been father to the American ancestor. Sir John Coghill, LL. D., son of John, the eldest of these two brothers, and the only issue of whom we find any record, was contemporary with James, the American ancestor. One of his sons bore the same name, and with the exception of the American progenitor, this is the first time that we find it in the family. It would be natural for Sir John to name a son after a brother, or a cousin, who had settled permanently over the seas.

The father of Sir John had a sister Isabel, who, it will be recollected, married William Mann, Esq., of the County of York. Bishop Meade, in his "*Old Churches and Families of Virginia*," makes reference to a family of Mann, formerly living in Gloucester County, Virginia. John Mann, its head, died 1694. He could well have been a son of William and Isabel, and, if so, a cousin to Sir John Coghill and James, if they were brothers or cousins. Referring to the family of Mann, Bishop Meade writes: —

I crossed the creek and sought the old homestead of the Manns for some sepulchral monument, showing that tradition was true in relation to the residence of a family whose name is only to be found incorporated with other names, inheriting an estate which not only once cov-

ered the half of Gloucester, if reports be true, but was scattered in large parcels over numerous other counties. In or near the stable yard, in an open space, there is to be seen a pile of tombstones lying upon and beside each other, in promiscuous confusion, on which may be read the following inscriptions : " Here lyeth the body of John Mann of Gloucester County, in Virginia, gentleman, age sixty-three years, who departed this life 7th day of January, 1694." Also another: " Here lyeth the body of Mary Mann of the County of Gloucester, in the Colony of Virginia, gentlewoman, who departed this life the 18th day of March, 1703-4, age fifty-six years." The daughter, and only child, married Matthew Page, son of John Page, the first of the family. She died 24th March, 1707; age, thirty-six years. They left an only son, Mann Page, who married, first, Judith, daughter of Ralph Wormley, Esq., Secretary of Virginia; and second, Judith, daughter of Hon. Robert Carter, President of Virginia.

The coincidences make it not only possible, but even probable, that the first American ancestor was a son of one of the brothers of Isabel Mann, *née* Coghill, and cousin to this John Mann, and may have come over from England with him, and settled some fifty miles higher up the Rappahannock River. These probabilities are still further strengthened by one of the witnesses to James Coghill's will, who bore the name of Christoph Man. Be this as it may, it must be accepted as certain that the progenitor of the Coghills of America descended from the Coghills of Coghill Hall, and most probably went from the County of York to Virginia. All of the authors consulted agree in their statements that either John Cock-

hill, gentleman, of Cockhill, living at Knaresborough during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., or Thomas his son, was the first of the name as now spelt, and that all who have borne it since descended from him. In our examination and study of the subject, we can see many things to confirm us in the opinions expressed. The Slingsbys and Tancred's, families into which the Coghills married, had through all vicissitudes been faithful to the crown; Sir Charles Slingsby and Col. Guilford Slingsby fell in battle; Sir Henry Slingsby sacrificed his fortune to his loyalty, and was afterwards beheaded for no other crime than the fidelity with which he observed his oath of allegiance. Charles Tancred suffered much, and lost much, for the same cause. Knaresborough, where the heads of the family resided, was loyal to the end, the town and castle holding out for several months after the disastrous defeat of the king's army at Marston Moor, and only surrendering to General Fairfax after a siege and an obstinate and determined resistance. The inference amounts almost to a certainty, that the Coghills, like their kinsfolk and townsmen, were on the king's side, and, like them, suffered in their fortunes. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that a younger son, some years after these occurrences, in consequence of his father's diminished estates, may have left his home and sought to better his

fortunes in the colonies beyond the sea. We find in Bosman's "History of Maryland," that in 1650, John Slingsby was a member of the House of Burgesses of that colony. After the restoration, about 1660, the Slingsby family were restored to royal favor, and this John may have returned to England. Such at least is the probable conjecture, as the name disappears from Maryland history after that date. Or, some other connection of the family, who had sought an asylum in the colonies during the troublous times of Cromwell, may have gone back to England, and given such favorable accounts of the new country, as to induce our ancestor to come over. It must be borne in mind that after the fortunes of Charles I. culminated in disaster, large numbers of his followers, gallant cavaliers, who had given their fortunes, and poured out their blood like water, in loyal devotion to that undeserving prince, came over and found refuge in Virginia, and there, in defiance of the Parliament of England, offered an asylum to his worthless and ungrateful son, whose accession to power, it was wittily said, "signified indemnity to his enemies and oblivion to his friends." When the crown was torn from the head of Charles I., the colony of Virginia stood alone in her loyalty. She was the last to acknowledge the usurper,¹

¹ "During the civil war (in England), Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and Richard Lee, both being loyalists, kept the colony to its alle-

and the first to return to her allegiance, in defiance of a power before whom Europe trembled. The love of liberty which animated her in after days was a principle hardly more lofty and generous than her steadfast and devoted loyalty in earlier times.

In the beginning of the civil war in England, the population of Virginia was twenty thousand ; at the restoration, it was thirty thousand. The increase was mostly by the influx of the cavaliers, as few others had any reason to come.

giance, so that after the death of Charles I., Cromwell was obliged to send ships of war and soldiers to reduce the colony, which not being able to do, a treaty was made with the commonwealth and England, wherein Virginia was styled an independent dominion."—*Manuscript of William Lee, Sheriff and Alderman of London.*

"He, Richard Lee, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles II. proclaimed King of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Virginia, two years before he was restored here."—*Ibid.*

"This last assertion of Mr. Lee is a matter of dispute among historians. Beverly, our earliest, who published some forty-five years after the event is said to have occurred, affirms it as a fact. Robertson, the historian, and Chalmers, another writer of that day, repeat the same. Burke, who published 1805, thinks it was done, but not in a regular way. Dr. Hawks agrees with Beverly and his followers. Henning, in his *Statutes at Large*, thinks there is no foundation for any such supposition. Bancroft and Charles Campbell (who wrote many years later) adopt the opinion of Henning."—*Bishop Meade's Old Churches and Families of Virginia.*

See, also, *European Settlers in America*, vol. ii., page 223.

Spenser, Sir Walter Raleigh's friend, dedicated his *Faerie Queen* to Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia.

These, after all, are merely speculations; some one or more of the causes mentioned may have influenced our ancestor in coming over, or possibly some other, entirely different. Of this we can never know. All that is certain is that he came, was twice married, and died in 1685.

Accepting as our only available guide the dim and uncertain light which the early history of our country throws over that part of Virginia where he resided, we are led by it to the conclusion that if he came over with any hopes or expectations of becoming prominent in public affairs, they were never realized, for nowhere in the meagre history of his time have we seen his name mentioned. His aspirations for fame, if ever cherished, must have yielded to the stern practical home duties attendant upon a residence in a new and undeveloped country. It may be that he had no higher ambition than the quiet enjoyment of that political repose to which he and his ancestors had so long been strangers. We hear of him only as a planter, as were most of his descendants to the fourth and fifth generations.

The first person in America bearing the name, that we can find any record of, was *Samuel Coghill*, to whom there was granted a patent for four hundred acres of land on the north side of the Rappahannock River, in Farnham Parish (now in Richmond County), "beginning at the mile end of a tract of land belonging to John Mader."

The patent was dated February 20, 1662, and was granted by Sir William Berkeley, Governor. As this patent was never recorded in the county, the land could not have been taken possession of by the grantee, and as his name is not found again, the probabilities are that he either died, or else returned to England. The next we hear of was —

1. JAMES COGHILL, from whom descended all the Coghills of America (excepting those of Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Jersey, who came over from Scotland some thirty or forty years ago). We cannot tell when he arrived in this country, but conclude from deeds and patents to lands that it was in the beginning of 1664. All that we know of him was obtained from the records of the land office in Virginia, and of the county courts. The first county record is a deed from Valentine Allen and his wife Mary to James Coghill, for one hundred and ten acres of land, consideration twelve hundred pounds of tobacco (then the currency of the colony), dated March 2, 1664. We find in the land office at Richmond that he had three patents for lands given for the transportation of persons to the colony of Virginia. The first was dated March 24, 1664–5, for two hundred and forty-six acres (for the transportation of five persons), lying in the County of Rappahannock ¹ (afterwards Essex and Caroline), on the

¹ Rappahannock County was formed in 1655, the Rappahannock Indians having been driven out the year previous by General Carter.

south side of the Rappahannock River, and in the freshes of the said county, beginning at a white oak at the head of a small creek called Lucas Creek, and adjoining the lands of Henry Lucas, Daniel Gaines, and Peter Cornwell. This patent was recorded October 16, 1665, and assigned to Thomas Kirk, August 4, 1666. The second was dated April 17, 1667, for one thousand and fifty acres, in the freshes of the County of Rappahannock, on the south side of the river, beginning about a mile from the head of the eastern branch of Port Tobacco Creek,¹ for the transportation of twenty persons to the colony. The third was of the same date as the second, and for six hundred acres, in the same county, in the freshes beginning at a white oak tree, three miles from the river, on the Mattapony path, for the transportation of twelve persons to the colony. All of these grants were made by Sir William Berkeley, Governor. Essex, in 1695², was formed out of a part of the County of Rappahannock, and Caroline, formed in 1727, took in the upper part of Essex. These changes left the lands of Mr. Coghill in both of the last named counties. We find that he bought and sold other lands

¹ The compiler has been in many an exciting fox hunt in the vicinity of this place, and has a vivid recollection of a frosty morning, a pack of hounds in full cry, a red fox in sight, and a gratuitous plunge bath in this very creek, occasioned by his horse stepping into a deep hole, while attempting to ford it. This was some thirty-five years ago.

at different periods of his life. The deeds executed by him show us that he was twice married. We have no way of knowing whether his first wife accompanied him from England, or whether he married her in this country. One of the deeds, dated October 16, 1665, and another October 11, 1667, are signed by James Coghill and his wife Alice; two other deeds, dated November 9, 1667, and December 18, 1667, are signed only by him, showing that his first wife had died. Another deed, dated May 17, 1673, is signed by James Coghill and Mary Coghill, his wife, which shows that he had married again between December, 1667, and May, 1673. He died in 1685, as may be seen from the date of the probate of his will, which we here insert.

WILL OF JAMES COGHILL.

In the name of God, Amen. This fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty four, I, James Coghill, of Sittenburne¹ Parish, in Rappahannock County, Planter, being in health in body and in perfect minde and memory, thanks be given unto God therefor, calling unto minde the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following. That is to say: First and principally I give my soul into the hands of God, who gave it me, and for my body I commit it to the earth, to be buried in Christian and decent manner, nothing doubting but at the general resur-

¹ This parish was established in 1653 and ceased in 1692.

rection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Mary Coghill the plantation whereon I live, during her life, with all my household goods, and all my hoggs and cattle, one mare and one horse, and if she dies a widdow, then to be divided amongst all our children, and next, I bequeath to my eldest son two hundred and twenty five acres of land, with one mare, with all coopers and carpenters tools to be equally divided, between William and James. Next, I bequeath to my son James two hundred and twenty five acres of land, one mare, and my own gun and sword, and next I bequeath to my son David, two hundred acres of land, and one mare and one gun, and next I bequeath to my son Frederick two hundred acres of land. To a child unborn, if a boy I bequeath two hundred acres of land, if not to return to the four above mentioned, and to my son Frederick I bequeath one mare. All which land given of one dividend to be equally divided according to quantity and quality, every one taking their portions as they are capable to manage it, every one according to age to take their choice. Now I bequeath to my daughters Margaret and Mary, six hundred acres of land lying in another dividend, two hundred acres of this land to a child unborn, if a girl, if not to remain to the above Margaret and Mary, and of the increase of David and Frederick's mares, to return to Margaret and Mary each of them one mare of a year old apiece. I do appoint David and Frederick to be at age at eighteen, and to enjoy their estate, if their mother marrieth.

I make and ordain my well beloved son, and my loving wife my full and sole execut^r and sole executrix ratifying and confirming this, and none other, to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and published, and delivered by the said James Coghill to be his last will and testament.

JAMES COGHILL [seal].

his
Thomas O Honle.
mark.

Christoph Man.

RAPPA. COURT, Sept. 2, 1685.

We the subscribers do depose and say that the within testat^r did sign, seal and publish, the within will as his last Will and Testament, and that the said testat^r was at the time of his signing and sealing the same of perfect sense and memory to the best of your deponents knowledge, and further say not.

his
THOMAS O HONLE.
mark.

CHRISTOPH MAN.

Proved in Rappa. County Court, the first day of September, 1685, by the oaths of Honle and Man.

Recorded the 21st of the same month, Test^e.

WM. COLSTON, *Clk. Ct.*

His widow survived him thirty years. She married a Mr. Ducksbury, and survived him also, dying in 1715. She left a will making small bequests to Susannah, Thomas, and Mary Coghill (we could not learn whose children these were), and the remainder of her estate was left in equal parts to her daughter Mary Willis, and her sons Frederick Coghill and George Ducksbury (the only child by her second marriage). She appointed as executors to her will her sons Frederick Coghill and George

Ducksbury, and her son-in-law John Willis. The will was dated 21st April, 1715, and proved and admitted to record 20th December, 1715. Thomas Meadows and William Pickett were on the executors' bonds as securities. Pickett was sheriff of the county and connected with the Willis family. On the same day the will of George Ducksbury, the son, was admitted to probate, bearing date of November 5, 1715.

We have no means of ascertaining whether James Coghill had issue by his first wife.¹ He left six children : —

2. WILLIAM COGHILL.

2. JAMES COGHILL.

2. DAVID COGHILL.

2. FREDERICK COGHILL.

2. MARGARETT COGHILL.

2. MARY COGHILL.

He also made provisions in his will for a posthumous child, which, if born, must have died young, as we find no mention of it in any of the records.

William, the eldest son, was living 26th March, 1689, in Charles County, in the Province of Maryland, as we learn from a deed of that date, executed by him and his wife, for lands in Rappahannock County (now on record in Essex County). As his only son that we find any mention of was named Smallwood, we infer that he married

¹ See Appendix.

into the family of that name, an old Maryland family from whom descended General Smallwood of the Revolutionary War. All that we know of William, or his descendants, is learned from a deed executed by

3. SMALLWOOD COGHILL, of the Province of Maryland, eldest son and heir of William Coghill, who was the eldest son and heir of James Coghill, late of Settingborn Parish, Rappahannock County, in the Colony of Virginia, reciting that —

Whereas the said James Coghill was in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, seized in fee of certain parcels of land [fully described], and whereas Mary, the widow of the said James Coghill, and his sons, William, James, David, and the child unborn at the date of the said will, and also his daughters Margaret and Mary, have since died, whereby the rights in fee to the said two tracts of land have descended and come to the said Smallwood Coghill, as eldest son and heir of William Coghill, eldest son and heir of James Coghill, except such parts as have been sold by William and James Coghill, and except the part devised to Frederick Coghill, their brother, the reversion in fee simple expectant on the death of the said Frederick Coghill being also descended and come to the said Smallwood Coghill, by which he, the said Smallwood, conveys to Frederick Coghill, Jr. (the son of Frederick above named) all his interest in the tracts mentioned, and also the parcel devised to Frederick Coghill, Sr. [his father. Dated May 8, 1752].

As before stated, we have no knowledge of William or his descendants except what is derived from this deed. The fact of Smallwood's relinquishing all of his

interest in these lands to his cousin leads us to conjecture that he, as the oldest son of William, and heir by law of James, may have returned to England as the inheritor of property there. Smallwood, as will be seen, became a favorite family name.¹

James, the second son, seems like his father to have been married twice. He executed a deed jointly with his brother William, both then of Charles County, Maryland, to a place described as "Coghill's plantation," in Rappahannock County, Virginia, dated March 27, 1689, and recorded in that county. This deed was signed by him and his wife Ann. We find on record in the Land Office of Maryland a grant of one hundred and ninety acres of land in Prince George County, Maryland, to James Coghill, surveyed September 13, 1696, and patented October 1, 1696. The name of his second wife was Elizabeth, who survived him. He left five children:—

¹ A deed from William Coghill, James Coghill, and Mary Ducksbury, their mother, to Timothy Davis, dated 16th October, 1686, conveying their old plantation on Cockelshell Creek; and another deed from William Coghill and James Coghill (also written Cogwell), then of Charles County, Md., to Joanna Hudson for two hundred and fifty acres of land, part of the patent to James Coghill, at the head of Port Tobacco Creek, and known as James Coghill's plantation, dated 27th March, 1689, and another deed from same to same of same date, conveying the stock, hogs, furniture, carpenters' tools, etc., indicates that both William and James sold the lands inherited from their father and removed to Maryland. James, as will be seen, returned later to Essex, but settled lower down the county. William probably died there, as Smallwood, his son, was living there in 1752.

3. ZECHARY COGHILL.

3. SUSANNA COGHILL.

3. EZRA COGHILL.

3. PRISCILLA COGHILL.

3. GIDEON COGHILL.

We learn from a deed executed by him to his brother Frederick to all lands claimed by him, by right of inheritance from his father, "*consideration, brotherly love and affection,*" that at its date, February 18, 1734, he was living in South Farnham Parish,¹ Essex County, and by another deed that he was residing in Drisdale Parish, King and Queen County, May 18, 1741. His widow Elizabeth, on the 19th of June, 1747, gave a deed to her five children for all of her negroes and their increase; and this is the last that we hear of this branch of the family. We do not meet with the names of any of the children after the date of this deed.

David gave a deed to Richard Booker for two hundred and fifty acres of land devised by his father, at the head of Port Tobacco Creek (a part of the patent of ten hundred and fifty acres), dated July 20, 1692, and a power of attorney dated October 10, 1692, to acknowledge this conveyance, shows that he was a non-resident. Where he removed to we have no means of ascertaining, nor do we find any further mention of him.

¹ This parish was established in 1692.

Margarett probably died unmarried. *Mary* married John Willis. We have made no efforts to trace her descendants.

Frederick, the fourth and youngest son, married. All that we know of his wife is that her name was Sarah. We find among the records the names of two children only, but there may have been others:—

3. FREDERICK COGHILL.

3. THOMAS COGHILL.

Frederick (the father of these) had two patents of land from the Governor of Virginia, and possibly three. The first is dated October, 1704, for six hundred and thirteen acres, in St. Mary's Parish, Essex County, about three miles from the Rappahannock River, and lying in the reputed bounds of a patent granted to James Coghill. The second patent was dated January 22, 1717, for ninety-eight acres on a branch of Port Tobacco Creek. The third patent may have been either to him or to his son; it was dated December 11, 1753, for one hundred and fifty acres on Little Port Tobacco Swamp. It was to Frederick, Jr. (3), that Smallwood, as before stated, conveyed all his interest in his grandfather's estate, and his father Frederick (2), by deed dated May 8, 1752, released to him all his interest in the same. We trace Thomas by a deed executed by his father to him for fifty acres of land, being part of the patent granted to James Coghill,

dated October 14, 1734. Frederick, Sr., was living in 1752, as may be seen by the deed to his son, just referred to.

In 1727 Caroline County was formed out of the upper parts of Essex, King and Queen, and King William Counties. This change left the lands of Frederick Coghill, Sr., in two counties, Essex and Caroline. He, as well as his sons Frederick and Thomas, most probably had their residences in Caroline County, as we find no record of their wills or administratorships in Essex County.

The descendants of *Frederick* (3) are designated as the *Caroline branch*, and to simplify, we will first follow his descendants down to the present time, and then return to *Thomas* (3), the progenitor of what we shall call the *Essex branch*.

The records of Caroline County were all destroyed during the late civil war. We had therefore to look to other sources for information; and while the result of our researches may not enable us to give a full and unbroken pedigree of this branch of the family, the one presented may be relied upon as correct, as far as it goes; and there seem to be only a few of the descendants not referred to in it.

Frederick Coghill, Jr. (3) was, as before stated, the progenitor of the Coghills of Caroline County. He married a Miss Hawes (if Benjamin C. Coghill's memory is cor-

rect), and had five sons and two daughters (the names of only two remembered):—

4. FREDERICK COGHILL.

4. WILLIAM COGHILL.

4. COGHILL, son, name not known.

4. COGHILL, son, name not known.

4. COGHILL, son, name not known.

4. COGHILL, daughter, name not known.

4. COGHILL, daughter, name not known.

We learn from Benjamin C. Coghill that one of the daughters married Col. Spencer Curd, and removed to Kentucky, accompanied by one of her brothers, whose name he does not recollect. The other daughter married a Mr. Goodwin. One of her descendants, Dr. Goodwin, is now living in Louisa County, Virginia. The sons whose names are not remembered probably never married, as we have heard nothing of any of their descendants.

Frederick married Ann Atwell, of Caroline County, and had only two children:—

5. ATWELL COGHILL, died 1823.

5. ELIZABETH A. COGHILL.

Atwell married December 18, 1800, Phoebe Esom Lindsay, of Albemarle County. This lady was of a family of wealth and influence. She died in 1864 and had issue nine children:—

6. LINDSAY COGHILL.

- 6. REUBEN COGHILL.
- 6. JAMES COGHILL.
- 6. FREDERICK COGHILL.
- 6. ATWELL COGHILL.
- 6. SMALLWOOD COGHILL.
- 6. MARTHA COGHILL.
- 6. ANN H. COGHILL.
- 6. CATHERINE L. COGHILL.

Lindsay married a daughter of Captain Richardson, of Amherst County, and removed to South Carolina, where he lived many years, and then went to Tennessee. We know nothing of his descendants; the male issue, if any, have probably been long extinct.

Reuben married Miss Beazley, of Spottsylvania, and lived and died in Caroline County. He had issue —

- 7. GEORGE LINDSAY COGHILL, died young.
- 7. JAMES COGHILL, fell in the late war.¹
- 7. JOSEPH COGHILL.
- 7. MARTHA ANN COGHILL.
- 7. REUBENA COGHILL.

Of these there are still living, in Caroline County, Joseph, Martha Ann, and Reubena. The latter married a Mr. Goodloe, who was killed in the late war.

¹ It will be observed that three of the family mentioned in this work fell in battle, — one in *Africa*, one in *Europe*, and one in *America*; and that one served with distinction in *Asia*, and another as vice-admiral on the *high seas*.

James (6) married a Miss Brooke, of Lexington, Kentucky, and went to Mississippi, where he died, probably leaving no male issue.

Frederick (6) for many years a merchant at Hernando, De Soto County, Mississippi, was twice married, first to Susan, daughter of Bishop Otey, of the Episcopal Church, of Tennessee, and had issue one daughter:—

7. MARTHA E. COGHILL, who married L. L. Jones, Esq., of De Soto County, Mississippi, and died in 1854, leaving eight children. His second wife was Eliza McMahon, now his widow, by whom he had one son, a promising youth, who, at eighteen, lost his sight by an attack of typhoid pneumonia, and is totally blind. Frederick died in 1861.

Atwell (6) removed to Mississippi, where he died, unmarried. *Smallwood* (6) died in Virginia, unmarried. *Martha* (6) married John A. Harris, a very distinguished lawyer of Nelson County, and removed to Brownsville, Tennessee. *Ann H.* (6), second daughter, married J. A. Perkins, Esq., of Albemarle County, and removed to Mississippi. *Catherine L.* (6), the youngest daughter, married F. W. Conner, Esq., 19th December, 1844, and is now residing in King George County. She had issue eight children:—

7. *William Frederick Conner*; *Julian Eugene Conner*; *John James Chew Conner*; *Chastain Lindsay Conner*, died

young; *Inez Coghill Conner*; *Catherine Donzello Conner*; *Charles Carroll Conner*; *Willie Fredrika Conner*.

William Frederick was killed in battle during the late war. *Julian Eugene* married Miss Annie Eldridge, of Buckingham County, Virginia, and has three children; he is engaged in the mercantile business in that county. *John James Chew* is a merchant in King George County. The other children are unmarried, and all living with their parents. *Willie Fredrika*, the youngest child, was named for her brother who fell in battle.

Elizabeth A. (5) married Thomas B. Coleman, of Caroline County, and had issue seven children:—

6. *Thomas B. Coleman*; *Atwell Coleman*; *Frederick Coleman*; *James D. Coleman*; *Richard Coleman*; *Bettie A. Coleman*; *Virginia Coleman*.

Rev. James D. and Virginia are the only surviving children.

Thomas B. married a Miss Coleman.

Atwell married in Mississippi. *Frederick* died unmarried. *Richard* married a Miss Sheppard. *Bettie A.* married, first, Daniel Coleman, and, second, Mr. Coleman, cousin to her first husband. *Virginia* married Dr. Whitehead, and is now living in North Carolina. Rev. *James D.* married a Miss Dejarnette, and has issue two children:—

7. *James D. Coleman* and *Alice Coleman*. *James D.* is

Professor of Ancient Languages in Bethel College, Kentucky. *Alice* married Elliott Dejarnette, son of the Hon. Daniel Dejarnette, late of Caroline County.

The following letter from Rev. *James D. Coleman*, dated at the old family seat in Caroline County, gives some information in reference to his own, as well as the Coghill family : —

CONCORD, VA., *November 17, 1877.*

MY DEAR SIR, — . . . My mother's name was Elizabeth A. Coghill. She married Thomas B. Coleman, my father, son of Col. Daniel Coleman, an officer of the Revolution, and for many years a representative in the legislature of Virginia from this county. My mother's only brother, Atwell Coghill, married Phœbe E. Lindsay, sister to Col. James Lindsay, of Albemarle, one of the most influential and wealthy gentlemen of that county. He (Atwell) left a large number of children, most of whom are now dead; one of his sons, Reuben Coghill (Reuben is a Lindsay family name), has three children living in this county, — Joseph, Martha Ann, and Reubena, the latter named for her father. Their grandfather, Atwell Coghill, possessed a fine estate, which was very much shattered by a heavy security debt which he had to pay (as I have often heard my mother say) for Larkin Stanard, father of Robert Stanard, Sr., of Richmond, Virginia, and grandfather of the young Stanards about Richmond. The late civil war used up the remainder. My mother left five sons and two daughters, of whom myself and one sister, Virginia, now Mrs. Dr. Whitehead, of North Carolina, are all the survivors. I have two children: a son, James D. Coleman, Professor of Ancient Languages in Bethel College, Kentucky, having received three such appointments. His age at present is twenty-six years. *Alice*, my daughter, married Elliott Dejarnette, son of Daniel

Dejarnette, member of the old Congress from this district, and subsequently of the Confederate Congress. And thus, my dear sir, you will perceive, though I have been unable to tell you much about your ancestors, I endeavor to make amends by telling you not a little about their descendants, in some degree your kinsmen. . . . The Coghill pedigree, which you sent, has very much interested my family, on the mother's side, who are lineal descendants, and nearest surviving relatives and sole representatives, of Lady Jane Grant, of Scotland, with her countless millions. They take special interest in such genealogical researches as now engage and interest you, since they belong on both sides to families that run far back into the best blood of the Old World.¹

¹ Mr. Coleman was attacked with a disease from which he never recovered, in a little over a month after this letter was written, and died on November 21, 1878, just one year and four days after its date. His obituary, from which the following extracts are taken, was published in the *Religious Herald*, of Richmond, Virginia, December 19, 1878: —

“ . . . It is to me, therefore, a labor of love to record in this public manner my high appreciation of the talents and character of the Rev. Mr. Coleman as a man, a Christian, and a minister.

“ As a man, in his *physique*, he was a noble specimen of his race. Unusually tall, well proportioned, and erect, his personal presence was most commanding. In almost any assembly, however large or distinguished, he would have been a marked and an observed man. He looked like one of nature's noblemen, born for a leader and ruler. In his deportment, he was dignified and polite, unostentatiously impressing himself upon you as a cultured gentleman. In character and temperament, he was frank, sanguine, and resolute. He was a man of deep convictions, strong will, and inflexible purpose. He could not be swerved from any purpose or opinion, except by convincing his judgment. All his traits of character were of the positive sort. Bold and ingenuous, he was incapable of dissembling. While by nature made of the ‘sterner stuff’ of which martyrs are made, yet, under the softening touch of divine grace, he had a tender heart, an affectionate dis-

Having brought Frederick's descendants down to the present time, we return now to his brother *William*. (4).

position, and a warm and sympathetic manner. Through grace, there was to be seen in him an intermingling of the *fortiter in re* and *suaviter in modo*.

"As a Baptist, Brother Coleman was decided and in full and perfect accord with his denomination. Being fully persuaded in his own mind that the Baptists 'contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints,' that they practice the ordinances as they were instituted, and that their form of church government is that of the apostolic churches, he loved his denomination, labored earnestly to build it up, and rejoiced in its success everywhere. . . .

"As a Christian, Rev. Mr. Coleman seemed, like Barnabas, to be 'full of the Holy Ghost and of faith;' and, like Enoch, to 'walk with God.' He was a man of earnest piety and great faith. He had great confidence in the efficacy of prayer, and loved the mercy-seat. In a word, he was a consecrated man. One of his most intelligent church members writes of him thus: 'For the past twelve years he has neglected his farm, and all worldly interests, and devoted himself exclusively to his ministerial duties. His favorite themes were faith in Christ and the atonement, so full and so complete.'

"This brings me to speak of Brother Coleman as a preacher. He was sound, able, earnest, and methodical. Though endowed by nature with a clear and vigorous intellect, which was trained and developed by culture, he never preached without thorough and careful preparation. All of his sermons, which were methodically arranged, showed study, thought, and great familiarity with the Bible and other books. Having a love for his work and for the gospel, which he believed had saved him, and which he hoped would save others, he preached with an earnestness and power which moved men, and influenced the character of his hearers. His preaching was well adapted both to edify Christians and awaken sinners. . . .

"As a pastor, Brother Coleman was in many respects a model. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he had been the pastor of four prosperous churches, — some of which he had served for a quarter of a century.

We find that he was twice married, and died in 1826, at the age of seventy-two years. He first married Barbara

He lived in the midst of these churches, and to them he gave his time, talents, and his best energies. He was ardently attached to his members, to whom he was a sympathizing friend, a trusted counselor, and a safe and loved leader. His manner and bearing toward his members were marked with great consideration, tenderness, and affection. Perhaps no pastor ever had more of the respect, confidence, and love of his churches. He was a good disciplinarian, watched for souls as one that must give account, and fed the flock of God over which he was placed as an overseer. The sick were visited by him, and to the afflicted he administered consolation. He literally wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with those that rejoiced. It was at the bedside of a dying woman that he was attacked with the disease from which he never recovered. He went the next day, the fourth Sunday in December, 1877, and preached in great pain the last sermon he ever delivered, which was one of unusual unction and power.

“Rev. Mr. Coleman wielded a mighty influence in his immediate field of labor, and in the Goshen Association, over which he presided as moderator for nine consecutive years previous to his illness. Being domestic in his tastes and retiring in his habits, he seemed content to confine his labors and influence, for the most part, within the bounds of his own district association. Had he sought a more prominent place in the denomination, and a more extended influence, and attended more frequently our general meetings, his talents and piety would have secured for him a place among the foremost of the Baptist ministers of the South.

“Mysterious is the providence which rendered him incapable of labor for nearly a year before his death, and then took him from us in the midst of his usefulness, ‘when his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.’ But it becomes us to bow submissively to the Lord’s will. ‘Though dead he yet speaketh,’ and will long live in the hearts of his brethren and in his posthumous influence.

“The last act of his earthly life was to walk in the garden and gather some

Goodwin, by whom he had one son, and second, Miss Coleman, by whom he had three sons, two dying young. His children were : —

5. WILLIAM G. COGHILL, by first wife ; died in 1832.

5. BENJAMIN C. COGHILL, by second wife ; still living, aged seventy-five.

William G. married a Miss Samuel, who was living in 1876, and had issue : —

6. WILLIAM A. COGHILL.

6. THOMAS B. COGHILL.

6. BARBARY COGHILL.

6. BETTIE COGHILL.

6. LITTLETON COGHILL (two by this name, both died young).

6. SUSAN COGHILL, died young.

William A. was thrown from his carriage and killed at Milford Depot, Caroline County, his horses having

flowers. He then returned to the house and went into his chamber, threw himself on the bed, died instantly, and went into the paradise of God to gather *fruit* from the tree of life, which grows on either side of the river of life, where ‘there shall be no more death,’ and where ‘his servants shall serve Him,’ and ‘be like Him, for they shall see Him as He is.’

“ ‘ Servant of God, well done ;

Rest from thy loved employ ;

The battle fought, the victory won,

Enter thy Master’s joy.’

“ FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

T. S. D.”

taken fright at the locomotive. He married Sarah L. Goodloe, and had nine children:—

- 7. EDWIN RUTHVIN COGHILL.
- 7. THOMAS DALLAS COGHILL.
- 7. SYM GOODLOE COGHILL.
- 7. WILLIE GOODWIN COGHILL.
- 7. LEWIS LITTLETON COGHILL.
- 7. PHILIP HAWES COGHILL.
- 7. SAMUEL LUCIAN COGHILL.
- 7. BETTIE BYRD COGHILL.
- 7. MOLLIE SUSAN COGHILL.

Edwin R. is a mechanic, and also teaches school. *Thomas D.* is sheriff of Caroline County. *Sym G.* married, in 1877, Florence A. Campbell, and, with his mother and sisters, is living at the family homestead and farm. *Willie G.*, *Lewis L.*, and *Philip H.* are engaged in the mercantile business at Penola Station, in Caroline County.

Thomas B. (6) married a Miss Blaky, and had one daughter, who married a Mr. Wilson, of Richmond. *Barbary* (6) married William Noel, Esq. *Bettie* (6) married a Mr. Jordan.

We return to *Benjamin C.* (5), who is now living in Illinois. He was twice married: first, to a Miss Ellett, of Hanover County, who died in 1833, and second, to a Miss Ellett, of Goochland County, who died in 1873. By these two marriages he has five children now living,

all at or near Roseville, Warren County, Illinois, to which State their father was led forty-two years ago by impressions which now seem almost like prophetic shadows of coming events, as may be seen in the extracts from his letters farther on. The names of his children are :—

- 6. JOHN WALLER COGHILL.
- 6. MILLICENT ELLETT COGHILL.
- 6. FANNY KING COGHILL.
- 6. RICHARD JUDSON COGHILL.
- 6. MARTHA A. COGHILL.

John Waller married Elizabeth Tucker, and had issue :—

7. JAMES TUCKER COGHILL, died in October, 1876, aged seventeen.

- 7. CARRIE COGHILL.
- 7. JOHN WALLER COGHILL.
- 7. GEORGE COGHILL.
- 7. WILLIAM HAWES COGHILL.

Millicent Ellett (6) married J. Duke, and had issue :—

7. *Mary E. Duke ; Wellington Duke.*

Fanny King (6) married L. Duke, and had issue :—

7. *Mary K. Duke ; Clyde Ellsworth Duke ; George Lewis Duke ; Grace Coleman Duke ; Benjamin C. Duke ; Ann Duke ; Victor Leroy Duke ; Blanche Mabel Duke.*

Richard Judson (6) married Fanny Pete, and had issue :—

- 7. ALEXANDER COOPER COGHILL.

7. WILLIAM HERMANN COGHILL.

Martha A. (6) married — Pollard, and had issue:—

7. *Edwin Pollard*; *Winfred Era Pollard*.

We shall close the Caroline branch with the following extracts from letters of Mr. Benjamin C. Coghill, written in 1877 and 1878:—

As to myself, my dear father gave to me, as well as to my brother, William G., a good education, to each of us a sufficient estate, but, above all, he gave us a good example, which has been invaluable to me through life. Then, my dear mother was a truly pious, godly woman. I thank the Lord that I was born of such parents. . . . I was twice married, raised six children, having five still living, all settled and in good circumstances. But I am anticipating, and must return. . . . I was first married 2d September, 1824, to Miss Ellett, of Hanover County, Virginia, and settled on a farm in Caroline County, which my father purchased and stocked for me, he and my father-in-law giving me a number of negroes. Two years later my father died, after which I sold my farm, and went to live with my mother at the family seat, that and the plantation, together with a number of negroes, having been bequeathed in my father's will to me at my mother's death. After about two years I purchased the farm on which Patrick Henry was born, in Hanover County, building a fine residence, in place of the one which had been burned, still retaining the old family plantation in Caroline County. After living at my new home for several years, happy years to me, death entered it, and in February, 1833, bore my beloved wife to a brighter home above.

In 1834, I married Miss Ellett, of Goochland. In the winter of 1829 and 1830, the State Convention of Virginia sat in Richmond to revise the constitution. A large number of the citizens of the State,

believing that slavery, if continued, would in the end lead to the most fearful consequences, were active in directing public opinion, circulating petitions, and getting signatures, praying the convention to make such changes in the constitution as would empower the legislature to enact suitable laws for the abolition of slavery and the colonization of the negroes. The petitions were presented, the subject fully discussed, and we were defeated by only a few votes.¹ The friends of the measure were greatly encouraged, and were sanguine of carrying their point at an early day. But, alas! for human hopes, soon after the adjournment of the convention, the abolitionists of the North began flooding our post-offices with their incendiary publications, denouncing us as robbers, thieves, and murderers because we held negroes (which their fathers had brought over from Africa and sold to us), and inciting the negroes to insurrection and murder.² The result was to stop all further agitation of the subject. The measure was killed, and by the professed friends of the negro. After the lapse of a few years, realizing that we were defeated, and that all hopes of freeing and colonizing the negro were ended, and being *deeply impressed* with the conviction that *war, terrible in its consequences*, between the free and slave States, would come, *sooner or later*, and feeling earnestly desirous that neither I, nor any of my children, should engage in such a strife, and, further, not wishing to raise my children among the negroes, my thoughts were turned towards the far West, as the place where these evils might be avoided. After looking at the matter in all of its bearings, and deliberating upon the consequences, I determined to give up my beautiful home, to sever

¹ "It has been said that the idea of general emancipation had many supporters, and that nothing but the reaction against the sinister influence from abroad prevented its triumph. But the reaction was complete. Instead of emancipating, this Legislature (1831) passed stringent laws against slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes." (*Howison's History of Virginia.*) — COMPILER.

² The Nat Turner insurrection occurred in 1831. — COMPILER.

the ties of friendship, and, trusting in Providence, seek a ruder home, among a ruder people, in the far-off West. Acting upon this resolve, I and my brother-in-law mounted our horses in the month of September, 1835, and traveled through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (there were no railroads then). Returning, we reached our homes on the 9th of the following November.

As soon as I had fully determined to remove to a free State, the question arose in my mind, What shall I do with my negroes? I gave the matter much thought, and made it the subject of earnest prayer. The temptation to sell and get the money was strong; the conflict between the devil and the man was bitter and fierce; but, thanks be to God who giveth strength, my sense of duty was stronger. I procured as good homes as I could for the aged, and sent all who were young to Liberia.

In the following spring, 1836, after having disposed of my estates in Virginia, I left, with my family and several of my relatives, for Warren County, Illinois, and arrived there in May. My wife died in 1873; and now, my dear sir, you have my reasons (promised in a former letter) for leaving my home in Virginia.

God, who, I am fully persuaded, has taken care of me from my infancy, has led me by a way I knew not, sustained me in all my temptations and trials, and sanctified even my afflictions to my good, will not forsake me in my old age. He has ever been good to me. My dear children and their companions, except one, are all, I trust, of the household of faith. Our temporal wants are bountifully supplied, and by and by we hope to meet in heaven, where, I trust, we shall see and know you and yours.

Having traced the descendants of Frederick Coghill (3) to the present time, we now return to Thomas, his brother. Of him we could learn nothing except that he

resided in Essex County, and was living in 1763, as we see by a deed executed by him to his son Thomas, and recorded in Essex County, for a tract of land adjoining the lands of Ambrose Hord and Frederick Coghill, dated 13th October, 1763, and also by a reference in the will of his son Thomas, to property left by his father to his sister Aggy, who married Robert Carter, Esq. The following is an abstract of the will: —

1st. Devise the land given me by my father Thomas Coghill, and also the land bought of William Ayres, to my wife Sarah during her life, also three negroes, furniture, still, hogsheads, etc.

2d. Devise to my son John Coghill 200 acres of land in Kentucky and two negroes.

3d. Devise to Thomas Coghill the land which was formerly his uncle Frederick's, and given to the said testator by his father Thomas Coghill, and a part of the land purchased by the testator of Robert Beverly, Jr., also 200 acres of Kentucky land and one negro.

4th. To Ewell Coghill the land lately purchased of Charles Carter¹ not yet conveyed by deed [with a reservation to his wife Sarah of so much fire wood and rail timber as were necessary for the use of the plantation on which she lived], and the land purchased of William Murrah adjoining that purchased of Carter, 200 acres Kentucky land and a colt.

5th. To William Coghill the land loaned my wife during her life [see first clause], his title to commence at her death, 200 acres of Kentucky land and one colt, also the still, hogsheads, etc., at the death of his mother.

6th. To Smallwood Coghill the remainder of the land purchased of Robert Beverly, and the remainder of the land formerly his uncle

¹ Evidently land brought by Aggy Coghill to Charles Carter, her husband.

Frederick's, given the testator by his father Thomas Coghill, 200 acres of land in Kentucky, and £20, or a horse of that value.

7th. To my daughter Elizabeth Miller one negro boy Abraham.

8th. The remainder of my personal estate to my children Ewell, Aggy, Nancy, William, Smallwood, Martha, and Sally Atwell, and also the negroes and personal estate given to my wife, at her death.

9th. The estate devised to my daughters, Martha and Sally Atwell Coghill, on the death of either to go to the survivor.

10th. The estate devised to Aggy and Nancy Coghill subject to a like provision.

11th. The estate devised to my sons, Thomas, Ewell, William, and Smallwood, on the death of either without issue to go to the survivors.

12th. The remainder devised me by my father in the event my sister Agatha Carter dying without issue (should that contingency happen) to be divided between my sons John and Smallwood.

13th. My wife Sarah, and my sons John and Smallwood, appointed my executors.

Executed Feb^r 25th, 1786. Recorded April 17th, 1786.

An Invoice of his Estate returned, and recorded 21st June, 1790, by Thomas Pitts, John Henshaw, and John Reynolds, Appraisers.

Thomas (3) married, but to whom we have not been able to learn. His only issue that we hear of are one son and one daughter : —

4. THOMAS COGHILL, whose will precedes this.

4. AGATHA COGHILL.

Agatha, as is seen from her brother's will, married Robert Carter, Esq. The Carters were a very old and distinguished Virginia family, a sketch of which is given in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia."

Thomas married Sarah Atwell, and had issue eleven children : —

5. JOHN COGHILL.

5. EWELL COGHILL.

5. WILLIAM COGHILL.

5. SMALLWOOD COGHILL.

5. THOMAS COGHILL.

5. ELIZABETH COGHILL.

5. MARTHA COGHILL.

5. SALLY ATWELL COGHILL.

5. AGATHA COGHILL.

5. NANCY COGHILL.

5. PHILIP COGHILL, who died in his eighteenth year.

Smallwood and *Nancy* died unmarried. The former lived and died at Port Royal, Caroline County. *Ewell* disappears; he may have removed or died. *William* lived and died in King George County, Virginia; he married Caroline Fairfax Triplett, whose mother was a Fairfax, and had issue : —

6. WILLIAM COGHILL, who died unmarried.

6. ELIZABETH COGHILL, who married — Dixon, of Maryland, and has descendants now living in Baltimore.

Thomas (5) married a Miss Pitts, and died at the place he inherited from his father in Essex County. He had issue six children : —

6. BENJAMIN COGHILL.

6. RICHARD COGHILL.

6. THOMAS COGHILL.

6. SALLY COGHILL.

6. JULIA COGHILL.

6. POLLY COGHILL.

Benjamin married a Miss Noel and died without issue. He was noted for his eccentricities of character, which followed him through life, and were made manifest by his will. Although he had sisters who were in moderate circumstances, he left his entire property to a son of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, in no way related to him. *Richard*, the second son, married a Miss Aldrich and left one son :—

7. HON. ROBERT A. COGHILL, of Amherst County, unmarried, a lawyer of considerable eminence. He has represented that county in both branches of the legislature for a number of years, and is a member at the present time (1878).¹

Thomas (6), the third son, married a Miss Micou (descended from Paul Micou, a Huguenot, who came to Virginia at an early period); he died, leaving one daughter, who afterwards went with her mother's family to Mississippi. *Sally* (6) married H. B. Brooke, Esq. *Julia* and *Polly* never married.

Elizabeth (5) married Simon Miller and left issue,

¹ He was a member of the National Democratic Committee, 1877-78.

Martha (6), who married James Sorrell, of Westmoreland County, and had issue one son, who died unmarried.

Sally Atwell (5) married William Tupman; of their issue, if any, we know nothing. *Agatha* (5) married Lindsay Reynolds, and had issue two children: *Sarah Reynolds* (6), who married — Coleman and had one child, *Sarah Coleman* (7), who is now living with her mother in Baltimore; and *Lindsay Reynolds* (6), who is also living in Baltimore; he married and has children, one of whom is Dr. — *Reynolds* (7), practicing medicine in Baltimore.

John (5), the oldest son of *Thomas*, married Nancy, daughter of — Wise, Esq. (Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, descended from this family), and had issue: —

6. JOHN COGHILL.

6. THOMAS COGHILL.

6. SALLIE COGHILL.

6. ELIZABETH COGHILL.

6. SMALLWOOD ATWELL COGHILL.

Unlike his father, who was constantly adding to his estates, he continued to diminish his, as we find from deeds for lands sold, until at his death there was but little left, and his widow, during her life, used nearly all of the pittance that remained. The children inheriting no property, and with their education most unaccountably neglected, were, at an early age, thrown upon their own resources. The sons all married and remained poor dur-

ing their lives. The two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Sallie*, inherited the old homestead, and died there unmarried.

John married *Polly Pitts*, and left issue :—

7. JOHN COGHILL.

7. ELI COGHILL.

7. MARY COGHILL.

They are now living somewhere in Essex County.

Thomas (6) married *Elizabeth Noel*, and left issue :—

7. CATHARINE COGHILL, who married —— *Brown*.

7. ELIZABETH COGHILL, unmarried.

7. ARCHIBALD COGHILL.

7. THOMAS COGHILL.

All of these (except *Mrs. Brown*) are now living in Essex County, and are in poor circumstances, but highly respectable people.

Smallwood Atwell (6), the youngest son, at an early age went to Tennessee, and was in Nashville at the time of the encounter between General Jackson and Thomas Benton. (Many years later he named two of his children for these gentlemen.) He remained there only a short time, and, returning to Virginia, married, in 1815, *Elizabeth Greenwood*, daughter of *William Garrett, Esq.*, a farmer of Essex County, by whom he had issue ten children, all but one surviving both parents :—

7. MARTHA SMITH COGHILL, born 2d January, 1816.

7. JAMES HENRY COGHILL, born 25th September, 1817.

7. NANCY COGHILL, died young.
7. LAWRENCE ATWELL COGHILL, born 12th March, 1821.
7. MARY CYNTHIA COGHILL, born 25th July, 1824.
7. WILLIAM NEWTON COGHILL, born 10th May, 1826.
7. ANDREW JACKSON COGHILL, born 3d November, 1828.
7. MILDRED JANE COGHILL, born 20th November, 1832.
7. ELIZABETH ANN COGHILL, born 20th October, 1834.
7. THOMAS BENTON COGHILL, born 31st May, 1836.

His wife died 13th December, 1849. She was a devoted wife, a fond and faithful mother, a consistent Christian, and a most estimable lady, loved by her friends, and respected by all who knew her. The following obituary was written by the Rev. John Byrd, her pastor, and published in the "Religious Herald," of Richmond, Virginia:—

DIED, in Loyds, Essex County, Virginia, on the 13th December, in the fifty-third year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Coghill. The subject of this notice was baptized in 1830, by that lamented servant of Christ, Rev. P. T. Montague, and united herself with the Upper Essex Church, until called to receive her final reward. The writer knew her well, and seldom has he seen one more sensible of the depravity of the human heart, and trusting more fully, for deliverance, in the redemption of Christ alone. Deeply impressed with the duty to wait before God in his earthly sanctuary, her seat was seldom vacant, unless occasioned by bodily indisposition. But her spirit has fled,—entered the house whose maker and builder is God. No more will her sisters and brothers in Christ mingle with her on earth. Her example is before them; may it long be remembered by them. She was a subject of affliction, but in

sore conflicts she never lost sight of the promises of God. But the last wave of affliction has beaten upon her forever; she has gone to the heaven of eternal repose. In her family she was uniform and steady in her religious duties, and long will her bereaved family feel the vacuum. It is doubtful whether, in the relations of a member of the church of Christ, or wife, or mother, her Christian virtues were most brilliant. She lived for Christ, and, in her last conflict, realized the promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." She leaves a husband and nine children, some of them living in anticipation of meeting her in the resurrection of the just. May none of them be left out when He shall come to make up his jewels.

As before mentioned, he (Smallwood) inherited no property from his father, and had a life-long struggle to maintain his large family. He died 8th August, 1853.

Martha S., the eldest child, married late in life Mr. George Edmonston, and is now residing at Loyds, in Essex County, near the place of her birth.

James Henry has resided in New York since 1857. After receiving the best education that could be obtained at the neighborhood schools, he was, at an early age, placed in the store of David Pitts, a merchant at Loyds, where his parents resided. Two years later he went to live with his uncle, Mr. Richard H. Garrett,¹ who was

¹ It was at the house of this gentleman that J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Lincoln, was killed. He was imposed upon Mr. Garrett by a Colonel Jett, of Westmoreland County, as a wounded Confederate soldier, trying to get to his home in the South. Mr. Garrett was a gentleman of great kindness of heart, and would have aided an enemy, if he had one, who was

then a merchant at New Town, in King and Queen County, where he continued for about three years. Then, anticipating the advice given by the sage of Chapqua many years later, "Go West, young man," he

suffering. He treated Booth with his accustomed kindness, never once suspecting that he was any other than a wounded Southern soldier, until the very afternoon before he was found and killed. Booth's nervousness at hearing that Federal soldiers were in the neighborhood led his host to suspect who he was, and to remonstrate with him for having imposed upon him. He promptly ordered him to leave his house. Booth still denied his identity, and, as it was night, begged to be permitted to sleep in the barn, which, in consequence of his condition, he was allowed to do. Mr. Garrett's two sons, fearing that he might take one of the few horses they had left, sat up and guarded the stable.

Mr. Garrett, several years later, told the writer that no one would have suspected his enforced guest as being Booth. The subject of the assassination was a frequent theme of conversation, and Booth always spoke of it in strong terms of condemnation, referring to the author as a crazed fool worthy of the gallows. Mr. Garrett was unjustly treated by the government. His barn and all of his farming utensils were burned, his two sons compelled twice to go to Washington as witnesses, the government refusing even to pay their expenses while in Washington. Notwithstanding the assurances given by Colonel Baker, who commanded the expedition, that Mr. Garrett had been imposed upon, and was entirely ignorant as to the character of his guest, and his strong recommendation that he should be remunerated for his losses, the government refused to do so. Mr. Garrett died 8th January, 1878. Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Baynham, who wrote his obituary, says "that he has been merchant, farmer, magistrate, and in every position his uprightness and integrity, and his excellencies, secured confidence and respect, and that his death was a public calamity to a community in which he was so useful, and by which he was so esteemed." The writer knew him well and long. For uncompromising integrity, purity of character, and kindness of heart, he had few equals.

gave up his situation, and removed to Alton, Illinois. Remaining there about three years, he returned to his native State, and, after passing through numerous vicissitudes for a term of ten or twelve years, he embarked for California, *via* Isthmus of Panama, on the first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new line, in 1848. After a long and eventful voyage (having been delayed a month at Panama, awaiting the arrival of the steamship "California," *via* Cape Horn), he arrived at San Francisco, February 28, 1849, went for a few months to the mining regions, then returned to San Francisco and established the house of J. H. Coghill & Co. In 1853, leaving the management of his business with his brothers, William N. and Andrew J., who had come out to San Francisco the year before, he visited the Atlantic States, remaining away a year. His departure was referred to by most of the city papers. The following is one of the articles, taken from "The Transcript:" —

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s magnificent steamer "Golden Gate," which leaves this morning, carries away from our shores more of San Francisco's well-known and most valuable citizens. Among the number we notice the names of J. H. Coghill and E. P. Flint, Esqrs., members respectively of two of the largest commercial firms of our State. These gentlemen, who both rank with the first of the California pioneers, have become intimately identified with the mercantile community, and, indeed, we may say with the whole city; for in few, if in any, important

movements to promote the public welfare have they failed to lend their cordial support and influence. Their enterprise, strict business integrity, and private worth have secured their full success in every undertaking, and they now depart for the Atlantic States with the esteem and kind wishes of all who know them.

In the spring of 1854, Mr. Coghill returned to San Francisco, where he remained until 1857. Then he came to New York and established a branch of his house in that city. This change was often regretted by him, as, from his early residence in San Francisco, he was closely identified with its growth and development, and took an active part in all important movements for the public welfare. But in coming to the great city of New York his individuality seemed lost.¹ He has always felt a pride in being one of the pioneers of California; he was among the organizers of the "First Steamship Pioneers," and was their first vice-president.

In 1866 and 1867 Mr. Coghill traveled with his family in Europe, and on their return published, for private circulation, a journal of their travels, entitled "Abroad."

In November, 1868, he gave up his business to his brother William N., who associated with him Mr. John Lyons, changing the firm's name to Coghill, Lyons & Co. Since that time he has not been engaged in any active

¹ Several articles written by Mr. Coghill for the press may be seen in appendix.

business, if we except one year, during which he was president of the New York branch of "The Life Association of America," filling the position gratuitously. He was twice married: first, to Sarah P., daughter of J. S. Eastman, Esq., of Baltimore, 1st July, 1847, who died 13th March, 1849, in the twentieth year of her age; and second, on the 9th of March, 1854, to Mary, daughter of J. H. Mulford,¹ Esq., of New York, and his wife, Rebecca

¹ James Hervey Mulford, Esq., was seventh in descent from William Mulford, who, with his brother John, was one of the first settlers in East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York, in 1649, and whose name appears on the town records of South Hampton, in the same county, in 1645. William Remsen Mulford, Esq., attorney at law, of Brooklyn, New York, a grandson of James Hervey, is collecting material for a pedigree of the Mulford family, and has kindly furnished me with the following sketch of one of its members:—

"Samuel Mulford, son of John Mulford, Esq., a magistrate and commissioner at East Hampton, Long Island (when that town was under the jurisdiction of Connecticut), was born at South Hampton in 1645. 'He was,' says Mr. Hedges, in his centennial address, 'attached to the government of Connecticut, and remonstrated against the annexation of the town to New York.' For a period of twenty years, from 1700 to 1720, he represented the county in the Provincial Assembly of New York. He was a persevering opponent of the administration of Governor Hunter, watching the abuses of the government with a jealous eye, and no combatant ever maintained his post more unflinchingly than he. In 1716, the Assembly, subservient to the wishes of the governor, ordered a speech of Mr. Mulford's to be put into the hands of the Speaker. Mulford thereupon boldly published the speech and circulated it. It denounced the corruption and governmental mismanagement of the finances, and the usurpations in collecting the revenue. The governor commenced an oppressive and harassing suit against him in the Supreme Court, whose judges he himself had appointed. The suit, however, was suspended, at the

Gorham, daughter of Stephen Atwater, Esq., of New Haven, Ct. She was born 28th March, 1829. He had two children by each marriage : —

8. WILLIAM HENRY COGHILL, born in Baltimore, 19th April, 1848 ; died 21st July, 1848.

8. SARAH ADELINE COGHILL, born in Baltimore, 3d March, 1849.

solicitation of the House. He now determined to petition the king in person for redress. Among other grievances, the towns of East Hampton and South Hampton complained bitterly of a duty of one tenth on all the whale oil brought into port by their enterprising mariners. Captain Mulford desired to obtain a bounty for the encouragement of the whaling business, in place of this tax upon its industry. He crossed the Sound to Newport, walked thence to Boston, and there embarked for England, — a self-constituted envoy to the court of St. James. He obtained access to the floor of the House of Commons, and was there permitted to read his memorial, which is said to have attracted considerable attention. The tax on oil was ‘ordered to be discontinued,’ and Captain Mulford returned home triumphant, at the age of seventy-one years. He again took his seat in the House of Representatives, and again the old question of his speech was called up. Perhaps his Excellency was stung by his bold exposition, in England, of his cupidity and injustice. The compliant House called upon him for his reasons for printing his speech. He gave them, and withdrew. A vote of expulsion was immediately passed ; but his constituency, true to themselves, reelected him as their representative. In 1720, Hunter was succeeded in office by Governor Burnet. But as many of the evils complained of still continued, the bold denunciations of Captain Mulford again drew down upon him the censure of the government officers. On the 26th of October, of that year, having refused to act with the old Assembly, then convened, on the ground that a new one should have been chosen, he was once more expelled from the House. Thus ended his public life. His advanced age deterred him from further service. He died August 21, 1725, aged eighty-one years.” — *Hollister's History of Connecticut*.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L



HOWARD COGHILL.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1879.

8. HENRY COGHILL, born in San Francisco, 18th December, 1854.

8. HOWARD COGHILL, born at New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, 27th August, 1858.

Henry died on board the steamship "Golden Gate," in the harbor of Panama, 19th May, 1857; his remains were brought on and interred in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, where all of the deceased members of the family are buried. *Howard*, at the present writing, is a student at Columbia College.

Lawrence Atwell (7) married Ann E. Shattock, of Caroline County, Virginia, who died in 1876. They had issue eight children:—

8. HELEN ERNESTINE COGHILL, born 19th May, 1846.

8. ELLA TEMPLE COGHILL, born 11th March, 1848.

8. HASELTINE JUDSON COGHILL, born 18th August, 1850.

8. WILLIAM POWELL COGHILL, born 4th June, 1852.

8. HENRY BURNES COGHILL, born 13th August, 1856.

8. LAWRENCE LOYD COGHILL, born 14th November, 1858.

8. EMMA TAYLOR COGHILL, born 24th October, 1861.

8. CAROLINE JACKSON COGHILL, born 12th May, 1863.

Lawrence A. is now living on his farm, called Lothian, in King George County, Virginia. None of his children are married.

Mary Cynthia (7), married to Robert L. Haile, Esq., of Essex, and now residing in Hanover County, Virginia, has issue:—

8. *Bettie F. Haile*, married; *Mary L. Haile*, married; *William H. Haile*; *Robert Ryland Haile*; *Fulton Haile*; *Cora J. Haile*.

William Newton (7), late of San Francisco, California, married *Lizzie Beck*, of San Francisco, formerly of Kentucky, and had issue two children:—

8. RICHARD PARKER COGHILL, born October 29, 1857.

8. MARY J. COGHILL, born May 7, 1861.

He died May 24, 1869. His widow married Rev. *John Hemphill*, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and resides in San Francisco.

William N. went at an early age to Richmond, Va., where he remained until his departure for San Francisco, in 1852. The year following he was admitted as partner in the house of J. H. Coghill & Co. After the removal of the senior partner to New York, in 1857, he assumed the management of the San Francisco house. A long and too close application to business so impaired his health as to make it necessary for him to change his residence, and seek rest and relaxation. In 1866, he came with his family to New York, to take the management of the house there (where the duties and responsibilities were much less arduous than in San Francisco) during the absence of his brother in Europe. His health was much improved by the change, and in January, 1868, he returned to San Francisco. In November, 1868, as be-

fore stated, his brother retired from business in his favor. He associated with him Mr. John Lyons, who was an active business man, hoping that with his improved health, and a partial relief from business responsibilities, he would recover entirely. But Providence had otherwise ordained; his disease had only been checked, not eradicated; it terminated in cancer of the stomach, that most dreadful of all diseases, and after a painful illness this truly good man died 24th May, 1869. In such high esteem was he held by the entire community that on the day of his burial there was a general cessation of business, and his funeral was attended by most of the prominent citizens. Some estimate may be formed of Mr. Coghill by the following obituaries, taken from the San Francisco papers: —

Mr. William N. Coghill, the subject of the following obituary notices, died in San Francisco on the 24th of May last. He came to this city in the spring of 1866, principally for his health, and remained until January, 1868, when he returned to San Francisco much improved. While here he made many friends, and believing that it will be gratifying to them to read these notices of his death, we [*New York Evening Express*] copy them from the San Francisco journals: —

“One by one of the old residents of California pass away in comparatively early life, as if the terrible strain of active business life in this new country sapped the foundations of physical strength, or the mental pressure wore out the material portions of the human system. In the death of Mr. William Newton Coghill there is another example of the mind

wearing out the physical frame. In his decease we recognize the loss of a personal friend, and the community of an upright citizen. The subjoined tribute to his memory has been handed us by a friend:—

“‘In the death of William Newton Coghill our community has lost a man who, in his business and social intercourse, sustained and illustrated the character of a Christian gentleman. For the past eighteen years he has been in active business in this city, as a member of the firm of J. H. Coghill & Co., and of their successors, Coghill, Lyons & Co., and no one ever enjoyed in a larger degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. As a merchant he was without reproach. He united that integrity of character which is above temptation with the amenity of manner which is only born of a gentle disposition. The vicissitudes of business never assailed his principles, and the sufferings of his long and painful illness did not exhaust his patience. His death was not unexpected, but his loss is not the less felt, and his memory will always be cherished by his friends.’” — *Alta California*.

“William Newton Coghill has been called away by the Infinite. He was urbane in manner, just in his dealings, liberal in his views, and charitable in his acts; a good citizen, an honorable business man, a generous friend. Just at the period when he had arrived at the maturity of experience, when his capacity for doing good was fructifying to its uttermost, when he was in the position to obey the dictates of a generous nature, he was taken from the field of usefulness; but he left behind the remembrance of his worth and the excellence of his example. Unpretentious, quiet, but discerning, of polished manners and sound heart and head, he was a man to copy. The oldest and most popular communities would deeply mourn such a loss, but with us it is a great and irremediable calamity.” — *Commercial Herald*.

“DEATH OF A RESPECTED MERCHANT. — In the death of William Newton Coghill the mercantile community has lost a prominent citi-

zen. Mr. Coghill was a Virginian by birth and education, and originally of the firm of J. H. Coghill & Co., of this city and New York. He came to California in early days, and has ever been intimately connected with the leading merchants. Some time since he formed a new copartnership in this city, that of Coghill, Lyons & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants. Mr. Coghill was the soul of honor, and a man highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has long been an invalid, and for months past confined to his house. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss." — *Daily Herald*.

"William Newton Coghill, of the firm of Coghill, Lyons & Co., Front Street, jobbers, died in this city yesterday. The deceased was one of the pioneer merchants of the city, having been in business here since 1850, chiefly under the firm name of J. H. Coghill & Co., who for the past ten years have occupied the same building. Mr. Coghill enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow merchants, who will remember him as an honorable business man." — *San Francisco Bulletin*.

"DEATH OF A MERCHANT. — Mr. William Newton Coghill, a well-known merchant of this city, died Monday. He came to California in early days, and has been intimately connected with the leading merchants. He had long been an invalid, and confined to his house for months past; was a native of Virginia; age, forty-two years. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss." — *Examiner*.

Richard Parker Coghill (S), the only son of William N., a young man of much promise, but whose health was always delicate, died at his mother's residence in San Francisco, August 22, 1878, in the twenty-first year of his age, and was buried by the side of his father in Lone Mountain Cemetery, near that city. The following obitu-

ary, and lines to his memory, were published in the "Occident," of San Francisco: —

On the 22d of August, 1878, RICHARD PARKER COGHILL passed away from amongst us. The community has seldom been so deeply moved by the death of one so young. His amiable disposition and many excellent personal qualities gained him friends wherever he was known; and to this cause, quite as much as to the social position of his family, and the profound sympathy which their bereavement has called forth, was due the large concourse that assembled at his funeral. While at the University College, his attention to his studies was assiduous and his progress highly satisfactory. His class was one of the most brilliant we ever had. In spite of poor health, Mr. Coghill was quite up to the best member of it; and I have no recollection of having at any time called upon him in vain for a recitation. He entered with zest and vigor into the customary sports and recreations, but never received or deserved rebuke or reprimand. His mental gifts were of a high order, and those of us who had the sad satisfaction of sitting by his dying bed will long remember how keen and clear his faculties remained to the last. With his talents, and the natural energy of his character, had health been spared to him, he would have achieved distinction in any intellectual pursuit he might have chosen. At such a time as this, I know no real and adequate consolation, except the hopes of the Christian religion. What are riches, fame, and even the sympathy of friends, when the grave closes over those we love? Richard Coghill died in humble faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and, in this supreme hour of their trial, the bereaved can rest in the sure and abiding hope of a blessed reunion with him where sorrow shall have no place. He left a mother and sister to mourn his loss.

J. GAMBLE.

UNIVERSITY MOUND COLLEGE, *September 4, 1878.*

TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD PARKER COGHILL.

As faints the heart of him whose eye beholdeth
Each earth-born joy depart in endless gloom,
So faints our heart, since death, alas ! enfoldeth
Thy youthful image in an early tomb.

The fallen castle and the ruined tower,
Decaying, perish with the lapse of time ;
But man is withered in the opening flower,
And rudely blasted in his hardy prime.

Yet, why should those whom excellence adorneth
Be doomed to fall beneath the spoiler's dart,
While he whose soul the nobler feelings scorneth
Remains unharmed to wring the broken heart ?

We saw thee rise, each envied gift possessing
That Virtue numbers in her hallowed train ;
Alas ! that Heaven's most prized, most precious blessing
Should yield occasion for the keenest pain !

Our earthly dreams and visions, fondly cherished,
In thee were centred with intense delight ;
But each of these hath now forever perished,
Lost in the darkness of eternal night.

Thus, oft the day whose morning knows most splendor
Beholds ere noon its glory overcast ;
And thus, the flower that blooms most fair and tender
Is first cut down before the northern blast.

Yet thy remembrance, dwelling in our bosom,
Shall still diffuse a sacred sweetness there;
The rose, when crushed in the expanded blossom,
Will leave its fragrance to perfume the air.

And Hope, our anchor, still her hold retaineth
“ Within the vail,” and steadfast doth endure :
For, oh! the blessed fruit of Faith remaineth,
And Virtue’s promised recompense is sure !

As sinks the sun beneath the western billow,
Yet easts behind a glorious parting ray,
Even so there beamed around thy dying pillow
The dawning radiance of a brighter day.

But wherefore should we talk of death or dying ?
Or wherefore deem the Christian e’er could die ?
Faith, on her angel pinions heavenward flying,
Directs our gaze to scenes beyond the sky.

Her ear can hear celestial music streaming
From harps that vibrate through eternal days ;
Her eye can see thee in resplendence gleaming,
More glorious than the morning’s rising rays.

For thee the seraphs wreath the blooms of Eden ;
For thee they beautify the home of bliss ;
Whilst we, with sin and sorrow heavy laden,
Toil through the mazes of the wilderness.

Yet, faint and weary, as we onward measure
The troubled paths of this distracted scene,
It will be foretaste of celestial pleasure
To call to mind what here thou once hast been.

Farewell, awhile! Since thou hast gone before us,
Our lingering spirits languish to be free, —
To join triumphant in the blissful chorus
Of those who swell the joyful song with thee.

D. G.

UNIVERSITY MOUND COLLEGE, *September 1, 1878.*

Andrew Jackson (7), like his brother, William N., was first a clerk in Richmond, Virginia, and went from that city to San Francisco, where he has resided ever since. He was at one time a partner in the house of J. H. Coghill & Co., but retired from that firm in 1868. He has always been actively engaged in business, but has found time to gratify a taste for writing, and has been a not unfrequent contributor to the San Francisco press, in both prose and verse. Some of his prose articles possess a good deal of humor. We insert three little poems by him at the end of this section.

He married Rose, daughter of J. C. Gummer, Esq., of San Francisco, originally from London, and had issue five children : —

8. WILLIAM HENRY COGHILL, born January 24, 1856.

8. SARAH VIRGINIA COGHILL, born June 13, 1859.

8. ELLA COGHILL, born December 22, 1862.

8. CHARLES COGHILL, born February 16, 1865; died November 11, 1867.

8. NEWTON BOOTH COGHILL, born December 24, 1873.

Mildred Jane (7), of Loyds, Virginia, married *Charles F. Bayliss*, and has issue : —

8. *William G. Bayliss*, married ; *Mollie P. Bayliss*, married ; *Albert Bayliss* ; *Martha S. Bayliss* ; *Emery Judson Bayliss*.

Elizabeth Ann (7), late of Old Church, Hanover County, Virginia (died 1st July, 1875), married *Silas P. Bayliss*, and had issue : —

8. *James Henry Bayliss* and *Alice Stanley Bayliss*, died young ; *John Hampton Bayliss*, born November 23, 1855 ; *Charles Benton Bayliss*, born December 13, 1857 ; *Martha Jane Bayliss*, born August 8, 1860 ; *Sarah M. C. Bayliss*, born April 16, 1862 ; *Mary Elizabeth Bayliss*, born February 9, 1864 ; *Robert Lee Bayliss*, born March 26, 1866 ; *Silas Eugene Bayliss*, born November 1, 1868 ; *Kate Percie Bayliss*, born March 25, 1872.

Thomas Benton (7), of San Francisco, California, was a student at Richmond College, but left before graduating, in 1857, for San Francisco, and is at the present time a partner in the house of Lohman & Coghill, who are the successors to the old firm of J. H. Coghill & Co. He married, in 1877, Kate, daughter of Judge J. A. Stanly, of San Francisco, formerly of North Carolina, and has one son : —

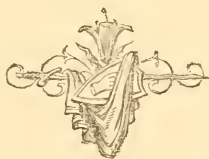
8. STANLY COGHILL, born November 30, 1877.

This brings the American branch of the family down

to the present time, and with it closes the pedigree, not only of all the descendants of James Coghill, the first American ancestor, so far as we have been able to trace them, but also those of John Cockhill, or Coghill, who resided at Knaresborough, in the County of York, England, about 1377, and from whom descended all who have borne the name as last spelt.

We shall close our labors with a sketch of the *Family of Slingsby*, from whom the Coghills descended on the maternal side.

James Coghill, the American ancestor, stands just midway between the first of the name mentioned in this work, and the present younger members of the American branch. Assuming that he was the son of John or Thomas Coghill, he would be *eighth* in descent from the first ancestor named, and the children of the compiler are the *eighth* in descent from him.



APPENDIX TO PART VI.

THE COGHILLS OF SCOTLAND, IN AMERICA.

THE Coghills of Brooklyn and New Jersey, who came over from Scotland to this country some thirty or forty years ago, are all referred to at length under the head of *The Scottish Branch*. We shall, therefore, only give their names and residences here.

Francis Coghill, *Donald Coghill*, and *Thomas Coghill* are brothers; Francis, *Frances Eliza*, his wife, and *Francis, Jr.*, their son, reside in Brooklyn. The father and son are partners in the mercantile business. *Donald*, *Helen*, his wife, and *Mary Jane* and *Agnes*, their two daughters, reside in Hoboken, New Jersey. *Thomas*, who married Margaret Henderson, is living with his brother Francis, in Brooklyn; and his two sons, *Francis Alexander* and *James S.*, reside in Jersey City. Their only sister in this country, *Johanna*, who married James Farley, resides in Philadelphia, and has five children.

Since writing the above, we have met a Mr. *William Coghill*, of Boston, who came from Banff, Scotland. He

informed us that his grandfather's name was *Daniel*, and his father's, *William*. The latter married Mary McLane, by whom he had four children, *Janet*, *William*, *Mary Jane*, and *James*. He could give no further information about the family.

A Mr. *Joseph B. Coghill* called upon us in March, and said he was a son of *Thomas Wallace Coghill*, of Dayton, Ohio. We afterwards wrote to that gentleman, and had from him the following statement: —

“My grandfather's name was *Thomas*. He was born in Scotland, but, while young, removed to the north of Ireland, where he married a Miss Wallace. My father, *Joseph W.*, was born in Ireland, and married Mary Ann Lyons, of the County of Roscommon, by whom he had two sons, *Thomas W.* and *Robert*, and four daughters [names not given], three of whom died in Cincinnati, and one is still living there. My brother and I went from Ireland to Canada, where we served our time at the trade of carriage making. I went to Cincinnati in 1859, and remained there fourteen years, after which I removed to this place. My father and family also came over and settled in Cincinnati, where my mother died twelve years ago. My father removed South, and was in Memphis, Tennessee, when I last heard from him. My brother is living in Toronto, Canada, and is unmarried.

“My children's names are *Joseph B.*, the oldest, born 25th March, 1859, *Anne L.*, *Florence C.*, *Carrie F.*, *Edward T.*, *Ida M.*, *Erastus R.*, *William D.*, *Beverly H.*, and *Bessie B.* There have been no deaths or marriages in my family.”

Samuel Coghill is mentioned on page 94, as the first of the name heard of in America. He had a grant of land from Sir William Berkeley, governor, in 1662, but as no record was made of the land in the county in which it was located, the presumption is that he either died, or else left the colony (if, indeed, he was ever in Virginia), as we find no other record of him.

The name of *Samuel Cockill* appears on the subsidy roll of the Wapentake of Staincross, in the West Riding, County of York, England, in 1663. It was a common occurrence at that early date for names to be spelt, and entered on the records, in several different ways, and the person here referred to may have been the same to whom the grant of land was made in Virginia.

In referring to James Coghill, the first American ancestor, we stated that we had no means of ascertaining whether he had issue by his first wife. The fact of his appointing, in his will, his sons "David and Frederick to be of age at eighteen, and enjoy their estates, if their mother marrieth," would seem to indicate that his sons William and James were already of age, and if so they must have been his children by his first wife, who probably came with him to Virginia in 1664-65.

We are aware that the newspaper articles following this, which were written by J. H. Coghill, are all on local questions and can be of no general interest. It may be asked, Why then were they incorporated into these family records? We answer, Simply that the younger members of the family who read them may, when entering upon the vocations they have chosen, learn from the experience of the writer that it is not, as many suppose, necessary to devote the whole of their time and thoughts and energies to the one object of their pursuit, to achieve success. Observation will show that those are most successful who take an active interest in the current events of their times.

We also place among these records the selections of poetry following the newspaper articles, not because of any merit in them, but only as the literary recreations of two members of the family during an active business life. Those by J. H. C. are among the earlier and perhaps not the best of his productions, but were selected from a desire to preserve the lines written in reply to the first poem.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR BULLETIN, — I have long been a member of the Mercantile Library Association, and feel more than an ordinary interest in all that relates to its future prosperity. While cheerfully admitting that "Censor" has its interest equally at heart, I think he has allowed his judgment to be influenced by his personal friendship. Disclaiming any intention to reflect upon the judgment or the motives of the gentlemen who compose the nominating committee, I must say that in my opinion a better and more judicious ticket might have been given by them to the association. The members who are acquainted with the history of the institution are aware that its origin may be traced to our merchants, and by them mainly it has been sustained and raised to its present position. It is therefore due to them that its principal officer, at least, should be selected from among their number. To them the association owes its existence, and from them it has derived its name, and I hold that it would be a reflection upon the character and intelligence of the merchants of San Francisco, to elect any other than one of their number to the presidency of the Mercantile Library Association. I hope the nominating committee will reconsider their action in the matter, and prepare another ticket, with a merchant at its head — one who possesses all of the qualifications that "Censor" gives to Louis McLane, Jr., and in addition to these a fixedness of purpose and stability of character which seem to be lacking in that gentleman.

Mr. Dibblee, of the firm of Messrs. Crosby & Dibblee, or Mr. Washburn,¹ of the firm of Washburn & Co., are both gentlemen who are in every way qualified for the office, and would confer quite as much "dignity" upon it as the gentleman who has been nominated. I am actuated by no personal feelings in the matter, but as a merchant and one who has been associated with the library from its beginning, I claim that either its presiding officer should be a merchant, or else its name be at once changed.

J. H. C.

1855.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

MR. JAMES KING OF WM., EDITOR BULLETIN : ² Dear Sir, — Your note of Saturday was duly received ; you ask my views on the article on Public Schools. I agree entirely with your correspondent "More Anon," but differ somewhat from the position taken by yourself. I am in favor of having the Bible in our common schools, because I believe that we are indebted to it entirely for our civil and political institutions, and that their permanency and prosperity depend upon its continuance among us ; but separate and apart from this, as a literary work, it is unobjectionable. In it is "History, authentic and commencing with the birth of time ; Natural Science, as sparkling gems of beauty ; Geography, enlivened with scenes of breathless wonder ; Biography, with every light and shadow, delineating human character in all its changing attitudes ; and Poetry, sweet, tender, majestic, awful, and sublime." But while I favor the use of the Bible in our schools, I am opposed to any sectarian interpretations of its teachings, — let all read and interpret for themselves.

¹ Mr. Washburn was elected president on an opposition ticket.

² Not long after this was written Mr. King was shot and killed by James Casey, a ballot-box stuffer. The historical Vigilance Committee was immediately organized. Casey and two other criminals, after having a fair trial before the committee, were convicted and hanged, and many others ordered away.

It has been truly said by a good and great man, that "every mind must readily perceive that a republican form of government requires general intelligence of the masses of the people, and the general intelligence of the masses depends upon their instruction by the state in her schools and academies." Our wisest and best statesmen have indorsed our common-school system, and our most distinguished citizens have approved and defended it. In their speeches and letters they declare that the system of public instruction in our common schools is essential to the perpetuity and prosperity of our civil and political institutions.

Now what do the Roman Catholics ask? An appropriation of our public-school fund, for the support of schools under the charge of the "Sisters of Mercy," and "Lady Superiors," who are bound by "monastic" and Heaven knows what other "vows!" (Was such impudence ever heard of before?) Grant them this and it would be a disastrous modification of the common-school system, which would quickly break it up. It would be an abandonment of the principles on which the system is founded, for it would be applying the moneys of the state to the support of schools belonging to, and under the direction of, one church. Every other church in the land would by this means be forced, in self-defense, to ask for its portion of the common-school fund, and thus the system of public instruction by the state would be extinguished, and with it the general intelligence of the people would disappear in one generation, and then comes the blight and curse of religious bondage, and the subjugation of body and soul to czars, kings, and rulers, whose policy has ever been to prostitute religion into an instrument for the gratification of their own passions. These views have been advanced before, by wiser and better men than myself, and will doubtless be indorsed by every one who loves his country.

I do hope that you will devote some of your time to the "things" who compose the *Board of Education*; follow them up; strike, as your

correspondent says, while the iron is hot ; keep their names and votes before the people. The time has arrived when these political shambles, where men offer themselves for prostitution, must be broken up ; when every corrupt and unprincipled man who is placed in office by fraud and intrigue, and who goes there to trade and barter the rights of the people, must reform, resign, or be drummed from the city. It is useless to talk of legal redress when our ballot-boxes are stuffed, our juries packed, and our courts tampered with. We have waited patiently for five years for this, and what are the consequences ? A bankrupt city, an oppressive taxation, our wives and daughters insulted as they pass through our public thoroughfares by the gaze of harlots, our best citizens shot down like dogs in the streets, and our newspapers afraid to come out boldly and manfully against these evils. Thank God, you have commenced right ! We look to the " Bulletin " as the advocate of purity and honesty among our public men, and as the terror of rascals. Continue as you have commenced, and you will be sustained by every good citizen.

J. H. C.

EDITORS TRUE CALIFORNIAN, — I have neither the time, the inclination, nor the ability to engage in a newspaper controversy. I felt an honest indignation at what I conceived to be a usurpation of power and betrayal of confidence by the People's Nominating Committee ; I expressed my views freely, in conversation, and found that some of our best citizens and strongest supporters of the Vigilance Committee coincided with me, and partly by their advice I published the letter in your paper of this morning. I shall now say a word or two in regard to your review of it, and leave the subject to rest where it is. And in the first place, allow me to express my thanks for your compliments for amiability, which trait in my character, I fear, would hardly have been discovered by the perusal of my letter. Since you have so kindly " disrobed " my article of

“all verbosity and denunciation,” and exposed the smallness of my stature, may I not be excused for removing the web of sophistry which *you* have so ingeniously woven around the acts of the committee, and see if there is no deformity hid under *its* folds. When you charge my letter with being a string of “suspicions without foundation, and accusations without proof,” you should at least have *attempted* to substantiate your charge, and avoided falling into the same error yourselves which you convict me of in so summary a manner. You say there can be no question that when the People’s party first nominated their committee, they did not expect to make legislative nominations (that is your meaning, if not your words). Now, is not this an assertion without proof, and if not “gammon and bile,” is it not erroneous? I assert that it is, and for proof, I refer to the acts of the committee themselves. They understood that they were to nominate an entire ticket, and they did so. The people were satisfied with it. The press (leaving out party political papers) said nothing against it; and no one, I presume, but those behind the scenes, ever dreamed of its being withdrawn,—or any part of it. You say that a minority of the committee were at first opposed to making legislative nominations. I do not know the political views of this minority, but I have reason to believe that they belong to the republican party. One, at least, I am sure does. (Can you inform me on this point?)

Again you say, to make a bargain and sale, there must be a *give* as well as a *take*; and pray, sirs, was it not so in this case? Did not the republican party *give* to the People’s Committee a pledge of their support to the municipal ticket? and for what? Let us see what the consideration is. Why, simply this: that they should withdraw their legislative ticket; this is the *take*. The republicans then select from this abandoned ticket all who belong to their party, and what do they gain by the trade? They get the indorsement of about one half of their legisla-

tive ticket by the People's Committee. This is so much clear gain ; it insures the election of one half of their legislative ticket, and gives additional strength to aid in running in the other half. A most capital bargain for them. They get the sheriff and about one half of the other municipal officers, and the whole of their legislative ticket, and they get all of these by the aid and management of the People's Committee. Seeing these things just as they are, and "not in a false light," I would be recreant to my convictions of duty if I did not use my influence against them. I agree with you that the People's party are honest, and have nothing at heart but the good of the city, and it grieves me to see corrupt politicians and designing men endeavoring — and successfully too — to use that party for the advancement of personal aggrandizement and party end.

FRONT STREET.¹

October, 1856.

"FRONT STREET" AGAIN.

It is not fair for us, who have thirty-two columns of a newspaper every morning at our disposal, to bear too hard upon, or talk too sharply to, our *amiable* — for he *is* amiable, in spite of his modesty — correspondent, who favors us now and then with his views.

He informs us this morning that he has "neither the time, the inclination, nor the ability to engage in a newspaper controversy." We are glad to hear that his business is so prosperous as to monopolize all his leisure ; but with respect to his *inclination* and *ability*, he is mistaken. He possesses both. His by no means unfrequent contributions to the press prove the first, and the very sharp reply which we publish this morning more than substantiates the last. But "Front Street," like all mistaken persons after having enunciated an error, is determined to stick

¹ A *nom de plume* frequently used by Mr. Coghill.

up to it, though the proof should appear incontrovertible against him to the eyes of an outsider.

He should not permit himself to be led off from the main issue, even though a committee *should* abuse its trust, and violate the public confidence.

The argument — even admitting for the present its reality — that the committee is in fault in what they did in respect to the withdrawal of the legislative nominees, by no means proves that the municipal ticket they have presented is not a good one, and one worthy of the confidence and respect of all patriotic citizens. That mind is exceedingly unsteady in its operations, and that attachment to principle but wavering, which would permit a citizen to abandon a great truth for a trivial error, and because the most minute act was not done to suit *his* predilections, should ignominiously turn his back upon a great reform, and surrender all that had been gained, rather than suffer a temporary and insignificant check. The true philosopher acknowledges no such childish disgust, but moves on in his course, like the sun in the heavens, though comets sometimes cross his track, and clouds often obscure his light. Our correspondent yesterday announced his determination to fight against the People's ticket; we hope that he may review his sudden and most unreasonable alliance with principles which we know he detests, and magnanimously veer around once more to the true meridian, and point like a magnet to the pole.

In his reply this morning, he innocently asks if we are not mistaken in supposing that the people did not intend to have legislative, as well as municipal nominations, made by their committee? We certainly think not. The principle lying at the bottom of the whole movement was such, that to make political nominations would necessarily contravene it. The object of the people was, most assuredly, to elect honest men to office in this city and county, irrespective of political preferences.

They had no design of revolutionizing the entire State; they did not aim at the election of a United States Senator; their sole object was municipal reform. Hence no one of them could have reasonably supposed that the committee would venture to take in charge objects which they did not have in view, and meddle with political questions, when their whole intention was to escape from partisan thralldom.

For these reasons, we do not believe the committee ever had the power to make these nominations, and hence it was no violation of duty or principle to withdraw them.

Now a word or two about the *bargains*. Our correspondent still thinks that the republicans secured some advantage by the course pursued by the committee. He says: "Let us see what the consideration is. Why, simply this: that they should withdraw their legislative ticket; this is the *take*. The republicans then select from the abandoned ticket all who belong to their own party, and what do they gain by the trade? They get the *indorsement* of about one half of their legislative ticket by the People's Committee; this is so much clear gain."

Now we are actually ashamed of the logic¹ of "Front Street," and feel inclined to take back the compliment with which we set out to his *ability*. He says that the republicans get the *indorsement* of one half their legislative ticket by the People's Committee. Please to tell us *when, where, and how!* Why, he is complaining that the committee withdrew *all* their nominations; how, then, have they indorsed one half of them? It is a queer way to indorse a ticket by blowing it to atoms.

Here is the great error of our correspondent. Withdrawing the legislative ticket is one thing; indorsing the republican ticket is another,

¹ Mr. Coghill, in a rejoinder, sustains his logic by averring that in making the nominations, the committee gave their indorsement to the nominees, and their withdrawing the ticket afterwards, *only* because of doubts as to their power to nominate a state ticket, in no way canceled the indorsement.

and a very different thing. If the committee had done both, then there would have been a bargain and sale—a give and a *take*. But they stopped short of the mark; and hence all this twaddle about “selling the people,” “treachery,” and “corruption” amounts to nothing at all.

But even if it were all true, it would afford no reason for abandoning the ticket, as now before the people. The candidates themselves are no parties to the fraud,—admitting one to have been perpetrated,—and the sins of the committee ought not to be visited on the innocent heads of the candidates and the people. Let our correspondent seriously revolve these things in his mind, and we are confident, from his known honesty and integrity, that he will yet be found battling for reform against ruffianism, and for his country against her spoilsmen.

TO MISS ———.

(Published in the “*Ray and Literary Offering*,” Baltimore.)

“Again I strike my harp, which must aside be lain,
And bid farewell to one I ne’er may see again.”

I MET thee in my early youth, ere I had learned to love,
When hope first dawned upon my soul like gleams from realms above;
No sorrow then had dimm’d my brow, no withering anguish thrown
Its blighting shadows o’er my heart, like flowers by tempest strown.

I heard the music of thy voice, like wild birds’ warbling song,
And saw thy symmetry of form, as thou didst glide along;
I felt the magic of the glance that beamed from thy soft eyes,
And gazed upon thy lofty brow, that artist-dream outvies.

I stood beside thy couch of pain, when sickness o’er thee threw
Its agonizing, withering blight, whose pangs no resting knew;
’T was then thy calm and peaceful look, like seraph’s from above,
Beamed sweetly in upon my heart, and won my early love.

But thou wert all too bright to share the sorrows of my heart,
 And tho' its cords should strain and snap, 't were best that we should part;
 Thy path will e'er be joyous, thy sky be ever bright,
 While mine must be as dark and wild as winter's stormy night.

Farewell! thou bright and joyous one, upon whose lightsome heart,
 If sorrow's hand has e'er been laid, may its impress now depart;
 And midst thy brighter, happier hours, let memory sometimes steal
 Thy thoughts away, to dwell with him whose joy will be thy weal.

November, 1845.

J. HENRY COGHILL.

TO J. HENRY COGHILL.

On stern indeed must be the minstrel's heart,
 In the world's dusty highway doomed to move,
 Who with life's sunshine and its flowers can part,
 Who strikes his harp, and sings farewell to love.

To love! the beam that colors all our light
 As the red rays illumine the light of day,
 Whose rose-hue once extinguished from the sight
 Leaves the life-landscape of a dull, cold gray.

To love! the ethereal, the Promethean spirit,
 That bids the dust with life divine be moved,
 The only memory that we still inherit
 Of the lost Eden where our parents roved.

O hopeless bard! *recall that farewell strain,*
 Nor from thy heart let this fond hope depart;
 Recall the utterance of thy cold disdain,
Thy doubt of love, the atheism of the heart.

BALTIMORE, November 28, 1845.

TO ———.

(Published in the "Baltimore Saturday Review.")

ON! think not that the minstrel's heart is stern,
Though joyous notes no longer swell his song,
And the neglected fires have ceased to burn
On love's pure altar, where they flickered long.

Nor deem that he who once so fondly loved,
Ere youth's bright sunshine with its flowers had past,
Could not again by beauty's power be moved,
And won, through friendship, back to love at last.

'Tis true his harp breathed forth in mournful strains
A farewell song to *unrequited* love;
But think not that the "hopeless bard" disdains
That pure, undying passion from above.

For though love's flowers lie scattered at his feet,
Their fragrance gone, their beauty all decayed,
May they not bloom again, — as fresh, as sweet, —
If some kind heart their care once more assayed?

A new-born hope comes trembling with thy song!
He'll tune his harp, "recall his farewell strain;"
And oft his hands shall sweep its cords along,
And waken notes of love and joy again!

December, 1845.

J. HENRY COGHILL.

THE LOST BRIDE.

THE night is crowned with glory, and the stars resplendent beam,
But my heart is throbbing wildly with its pain,
For my fondest hopes have perished, they have vanished like a dream,
I shall never see my darling's face again.

The days were long and happy, while I drew her to my side,
While I whispered love's sweet story in her ears,
For the earth, with all its treasures, held not one like my dear bride,
But now my eyes are blinded by my tears !

Now my heart is yearning sadly for a touch of her sweet hand,
And I long to hear her silver voice once more ;
But she's crossed the silent river now, and with the angel band
She is waiting for me on the other shore !

Through the mist I see their snowy robes, I see their harps of gold,
And I long to catch the ear-enchanting strain ;
I shall shortly meet the boatman, and we 'll cross the river cold,
And I 'll clasp my darling to my heart again !

SAN FRANCISCO, 1864.

A. J. COGHILL.

DREAMLAND.

IN dreams she comes, in dreams I see her form,
And feel a joy the day can never give ;
She comes with heart so tender, true, and warm,
That I would rather dream of her than live.

Fairer and lovelier than the flowers is she ;
Not brighter do the stars of heaven beam

Upon the earth, than her fond eyes on me,
As hovering near me, while I sleep and dream.

In dreams I hear the music of her voice, —
Oh that my slumbers may be long and deep !
I hear it, and it makes my heart rejoice
To know she hovers round me while I sleep.

Waking, what matters if the world be cold ;
What matters it if wealth and friends shall flee ?
Dearer to me than friendship, smile, or gold,
Are the sweet dreams in which she comes to me.

To such sweet fancies do my dreams give birth,
More joyous to me is the night than day ;
So gladly would I leave this cold, dull earth,
And, sleeping sweetly, dream my life away.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1864.

A. J. COGHILL.

NO MORE, NO MORE.

(Written for the "Alta California.")

Oh, tell me, gentle spirits, tell me, if to the heart
Which once has held the prize of love, but let the charm depart, —
Oh, tell me, if in after time you can the boon restore ?
Sadly the spirits answered me, " No more, no more, no more ! "

Tell me, if friendship languish, if friends coldly turn away,
To chill and desolate the heart, in after years will they
Return again to gladden us ? Oh, tell me, I implore.
Again the spirits answered me, " No more, no more, no more ! "

You who with love's or friendship's thrill have felt your bosom swell,
Oh never let the treasure die, but keep and guard it well;
For if it once shall take its flight for other climes to soar,
It will return to make you glad — "no more, no more, no more!"

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 14, 1863.*

A. J. COGHILL.



THE FAMILY OF SLINGSBY
OF SCRIVEN HALL.



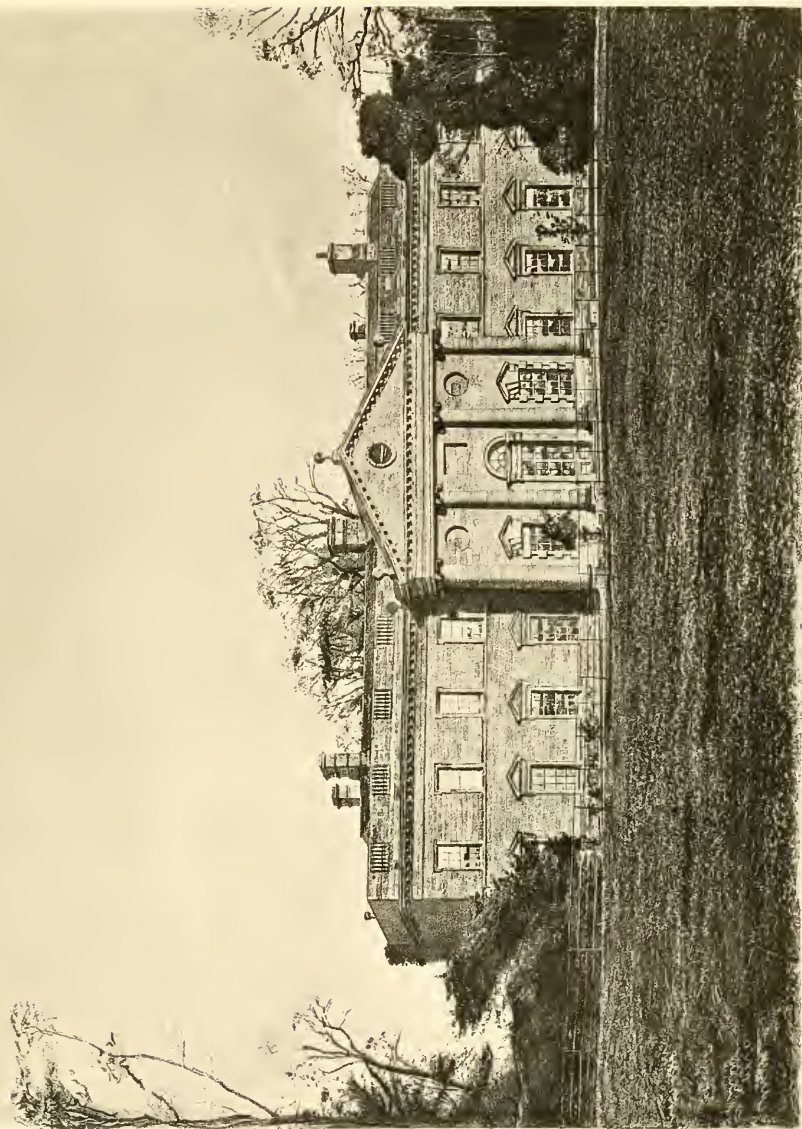
THE ANCESTORS OF THE COGHILLS ON THE MATERNAL
SIDE.

SCRIVEN HALL.

“A SEAT of the ancient family of the Slingsbys,¹ pleasantly situated in the park on the right of the road leading from Knaresborough to Ripley. It has undergone many alterations. Some additions were made to it in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a full suite of rooms then finished were first occupied by Thomas, the seventh Earl of Northumberland, brother to Lady Mary Slingsby. The new front was added, with many other improvements, and the road made through the park,² by Sir Henry Slingsby, about the year 1730. A winding walk, near a mile in extent, leads from the west side of the house through a very fine wood of elm and beech trees, whose foliage meeting above forms a most pleasing solitary shade, rendered still more agreeable by the distant clamor of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive stock-doves.”
— *Hargrove's History of Knaresborough*.

¹ See a description of the Red House, another seat of the heads of the Slingsby family, page 172.

² Anciently styled Heal Park (heal, *Saxon*, hall), q. d., Hall Park.



SCRIVEN HALL, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

PART VII.

THE FAMILY OF SLINGSBY.

THE ANCESTORS OF THE COGHILLS ON THE MATERNAL SIDE.

THE family of Slingsby is, to a greater or less extent, identified with English history for a long period. Its members intermarried at an early date with the Percys, the heads of which house were successively the earls of Northumberland; and, later, with several other noble families. Many of them held high positions under their government, and some were the recipients of special honors from their sovereigns. One, from deliberately matured convictions of duty, the sublimest of all promptings, suffered the loss of his fortune and his head, for his loyalty to his king; and one, from the impulse of a noble and generous nature, lost his own life in trying to save that of his servant. The descendants from such men, who do not look back with noble pride of lineage, can hardly be expected to emulate their virtues, or to bequeath to posterity like laudable examples.

As the Coghills were all descended on the maternal side from the Slingsbys by the marriage of *Thomas Coghill*,

Esq., son and heir of John Cockhill, Gentleman, the first ancestor of whom we find any record, with Margery, daughter of John Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven, that family belongs also to our ancestry ; and to make our pedigree more full and complete, we propose to add to it a part of theirs, together with some sketches of the more prominent members of the family.

The Slingsbys are, as we learn from various authors, a very ancient and famous family, being descended on the maternal side from one *Gamel*, the king's forester, who settled near Knaresborough soon after the Conquest. He had a confirmation of his lands in Scriven by Henry I. (A. D. 1100 to 1135). He was the first of his house who enjoyed the feudal honor of capital or chief forester of the forests and parks of Knaresborough. The posterity of this Gamel took the name of Scriven from their habitation.

Joanna de Scriven, the fourth in descent from Gamel, and daughter of Henry de Scriven by his wife Alice, daughter of Richard de Caperon, of Scotton, was heiress to her father's estates, and carried the manor of Scriven, with several others, and also the dignity of capital forester of the forests and parks of Knaresborough, into the family of Slingsby, by intermarrying with *William de Slingsby* of Studley, in 1357. This William de Slingsby of Studley, in whose issue the families of *Slingsby* and *Scriven*

were thus united, was son of *John de Slingsby* (great-grandson of *William de Sclingisbye*, of Sclingisbye, in the North Riding of Yorkshire), by his wife Agnes, daughter of William de Stodleigh (Studley), and heir to her brother William. By this marriage he had issue : —

Richard Slingsby, who died without issue, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Edward III., and

Gilbert Slingsby, who married a daughter of William Calverly, Esq., and had issue : —

William Slingsby, who married the daughter of Thomas Banks, Esq., of Whixley, and had issue : —

Richard Slingsby, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Nesfield, by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brereton, and Thorp ; and had issue : —

William Slingsby, living in the twentieth year of Henry VI., who married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, Knight, and had issue, *William*, *John*, *Robert*, *Thomas*, and *Agnes*, who married Thomas Knaresborough.

William Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven, son and heir, married Janet, daughter of Sir John Melton, of Afton, Knight, and had issue : —

John Slingsby, of Scriven, son and heir, chief forester of Knaresborough, who married Joan, daughter of Walter Calverly, Esq., of Calverly, and had issue : —

John ; *Jane*, prioress of Nun-Monkton ; *Margery*, wife

of *Thomas Coghill*, Esq., of Coghill Hall, and *Margaret*, wife of *William Tancred*, Esq.

John Slingsby, Esq., son and heir, married *Margery*, daughter of *Simon Pooley*, of Badley, in Suffolk. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Flodden-field, September 9, 1513, and died four days after. He had issue, *Thomas*, *John*, *Marmaduke*, *Peter*, *Simon*, *Anne*, *Margery*, wife of *Walter Pullein*, Esq., of Scotton, and *Isabel*. *John* and *Marmaduke* died without issue. *Peter* married, and had issue, one daughter. *Simon* married, and had issue, *Christopher*, *Robert*, and *Peter*, which *Peter* was the father of *Sir Anthony Slingsby*, Governor of Zutphen, in the Low Countries, who was advanced to the degree of an English baronet, October 23, 1628, but as he died without issue, in 1630, the title in this branch became extinct. *Anne* and *Isabel* both married.

Thomas Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven, eldest son and heir, married *Joan*, daughter of *Sir John Mallory*, Knight, of Studley, and had issue : —

Francis, *Marmaduke*, *Christopher*, *William*, *Peter*, *Thomas*, *Elizabeth*, *Dorothy*, *Anne*, *Joanna*. *Marmaduke* married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir William Mallory*, of Studley. *Christopher* married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Tancred*, of Pannall. *William*, *Peter*, and *Thomas* died without issue ; the daughters all married.

Francis Slingsby, of Scriven, eldest son and heir, married

Mary, only sister of Thomas and Henry Percy, who were successively Earls of Northumberland.¹ This lady died in 1598, aged sixty-six years, and Francis died in 1600. They were both buried in the Slingsby family chapel, on the north side of the choir, in Knaresborough Church. On an altar tomb are placed fine and full-length figures of each. The knight is in complete armor, except helmet, which is placed under his head; a small frill encircles the upper part of the neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left side is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger; his hands are elevated, and at his feet lies a lion, the crest of the family.

The lady is habited in a long white robe, her head resting on a pillow; on her right side, upon the skirt of her robe, are the arms of Percy and Brabant; one foot rests against a crescent, as the other, now broken off, formerly did against a lion passant, both crests of the

¹ This Henry Percy was the father of Captain Percy, who succeeded Captain Smith as President of the Virginia Colony (1609). "Percy, who succeeded Smith as president, came over in the *first fleet*; he was brother to the Earl of Northumberland [his father had died, and his eldest brother Henry had succeeded him. — *Compiler*], and was esteemed for honor, courage, and industry; he had been, for some time, in bad health, and had taken his passage for England; but when Smith was disabled, and advised to return to England, he yielded to the solicitations of the people and took upon himself the government of the Colony." — *Southern Literary Messenger*, vol. ii., p. 352.

Percys. The inscriptions are in Latin, and of great length, covering two pages in the "History of Knaresborough." In the same chapel is a full-length figure of Sir William Slingsby, son of Francis, born in 1562, died in 1624. It stands in a niche. His head reclines a little on one hand, the elbow resting on the guard of his sword; the other hand hangs down and holds a shield with family arms. Pennant, in his "Tour from Alston Moor to Harrowgate," says of this figure, after having minutely described it, "It is one of the best sculptures I have seen in any of our churches." There is also a very long Latin inscription on this monument.

Francis had nine sons and three daughters, namely: (1) *Thomas*, drowned in the river Nidd while endeavoring to save his servant, in 1581, in the twenty-eighth year of his age; (2) *Francis* and (3) *Henry*, both died young; (4) *Sir Henry*; (5) *Arthur*, who died without issue; (6) *Charles*, who was a clergyman, married and had issue; (7) *Sir William*; (8) *Sir Guilford*; (9) *Sir Francis*. The three daughters were *Eleanor*, *Anne*, who died young, and *Elizabeth*. *Sir William*, whose monument is referred to above, was the founder of the Kippax branch, and was made Commissioner General in 1595, Cibicida Honorarius to Anne Queen Consort, in 1603, and one of the deputy lieutenants of Middlesex in 1617. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Board, of Sussex, and had issue,

William, died young ; *Elizabeth*, married John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, eldest brother of George, first Duke of Buckingham by that name ; *Henry*, Master of the Mint to King Charles II., and as such said to be the author of that notable motto on British coins, "Decus et Tutamen." He married a daughter of Sir — Cage, and had issue, *Henry*, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Lowther, and died without issue, 1695 ; and *Anthony*, who died unmarried, April 3, 1697, when the male issue of Sir William became extinct. *Sir Guilford* (8) was comptroller of the navy in the reign of James I. He married Margaret, daughter of William Water, Alderman of York, and had issue twelve children : *Guilford*,¹ *Robert*, *Percie*, *Walter*, *George*, *Francis*, *Arthur*, *William*, and four daughters, *Dorothy*, *Margaret*, *Maria*, and *Anne*. Robert and Walter were colonels in the king's army, and were at the siege of Bristol, in 1645, where they were of Prince Rupert's Council of War. Whitlock's "Memorials," p. 460, relates that July 9, 1650, "an act passed for the trial of Walter

¹ " *Guilford* was M. A. of St. Andrews, and was incorporated in Oxford, November 14, 1629. He was Secretary to the Earl of Strafford, and by him was made lieutenant of the ordnance, and Vice-Admiral of Munster. At the earl's trial, he managed his papers for him, and gave evidence in his behalf. During the parliamentary war, he levied a regiment in York, was defeated in an engagement with Sir Hugh Cholmley, badly wounded, and taken prisoner. Both legs were amputated in order to save his life, but he survived the operation only three days. He was buried in York Minster." — *Appendix to Diary of Sir H. Slingsby.*

Slingsby" and others, "by an high court of justice." Arthur was created a baronet at Bruges, October 9, 1657.

Sir Francis,¹ (9) Knight, of Kilmore, near Cork, was Constable of Haulboline, and of the Royal Council of the Province of Munster. He married in 1605, and had issue two sons, *Francis* and *Henry*, and five daughters. *Henry* was knighted; one of the daughters was mother of the celebrated Henry Dodwell. She is said, in the "Biographia Britannica," to have died at the house of her brother, Sir Henry.

Sir Henry, fourth but eldest surviving son of Francis and Mary Slingsby, succeeded to the representation of the family. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and held sundry offices under the Duchy of Lancaster; was one of the Council of the North, and several times vice-president. He married Frances, daughter of William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston (by his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Cholmeley, Knight, Chief Justice of England). He had issue, *William*, killed at Florence, 1617;² *Henry*, of whom presently;

¹ For several extraordinary instances of this gentleman's military prowess, see Stafford's *Pacata Hibernia*.

² In "Instructions for Mr. Snell, for the guidance of his pupil, William Slingsby" (during his travels on the Continent), dated 31st March, 1610, Sir Henry directs him to "send all letters to London, to Mr. Philip Bourlemache, near the Exchange, and from thence to be sent to Mr. *John Coghill*, near

Thomas (said in the printed pedigrees to have died in France in 1617), who was a colonel in the King's army during the rebellion, was at the siege of York, and "had a fine set for his loyalty in 1646," died without issue in February, 1670, and was buried on the 11th of that month at Knaresborough; *Elizabeth*, wife of Sir Thomas Metcalf; *Mary*, wife of Sir Walter Bethel; *Catherine*, wife of Sir John Fenwick; *Alice*, wife of Thomas Waterton, Esq.; *Anne*, died unmarried; *Frances*, wife of Bryan Stapleton, Esq., and *Eleanor*, wife of Sir Arthur Ingram. Sir Henry died 17th, and was buried at Knaresborough Church, 28th December, 1634. *Sir Henry Slingsby*, of Scriven, eldest surviving son and heir, was born in 1601. He was at school under Mr. Otby, parson of Foston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In January, 1618, he was entered a Fellow-Commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he resided till 1621, at which time, in company with his tutor, he made a tour of the Continent. From this period until his marriage, his time seems to have been spent between Yorkshire and London, in which city his father possessed considerable property.¹ He was created Baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., 1638, as may be seen by the original letters patent, under the

Blackwell-hall, and from thence to Thomas Scoley, at Wafefeilde." This John Coghill was probably the son of Marmaduke.

¹ Family papers.

great seal of Scotland, now remaining at Scriven: "*Apud Striveling secundo die mensis Martij, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo octavo, et anno regni nři decimo tertio.*" The king had a short time previously (1633) honored him with a visit to the Red House.¹ The bed on which the royal guest slept is still preserved.

¹ The Red House, situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse, about seven miles northwest of York, was formerly the seat of the Oughtreds, one of whom granted to William Fairfax, Esq., and his heirs, "free liberty to hunt, hawk, and fish in his manor; rendering, for all, *one red rose at midsummer.* In the year 1562, Francis Slingsby, Esq., purchased the Red House and Scagglethorp, of Robert Oughtred, Esq., and the house was built by Sir Henry Slingsby, in the reign of Charles I., except the chapel, which was built by his father." It is still in the Slingsby family. On the south front of the house is inscribed, —

PRO TERMINO VITAE,
SIC NOS, NON NOBIS.

On the west front, —

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS,
ET IPSE M. R. 29, 1652.

Under which is the figure of a setting sun.

In the room called the Star-Chamber are four shields of arms, beautifully stained on glass: first, Slingsby and Mallory; second, Slingsby and Percy; third, Slingsby and Vavasour; and fourth, Slingsby and Bellasyse. In this room also are the figures of Truth, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, supporting a carved chimney-piece; in the divisions of which are symbolical representations of the five senses, well executed. The great staircase is thus described in the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby: "The staircase is above five feet within the rails in width, the posts eight inches square; upon every post a crest is set, of some one of my especial friends, and of my brothers-in-law; and upon that post that bears up the half-pace, that leads into the painted

Clarendon, referring to him in his "History of the Rebellion," says:—

chamber, there sits a blackamoor (cast in lead, by Andrew Karne), with a candlestick in each hand, to set a candle in, to give light to the staircase." Among the crests set in the posts are those of the Earl of Pembroke, Sir Walter Vavasour, who married a daughter of Lord Falconberg, and therefore brother-in-law to Lady Slingsby, Bryan Stapleton, Thomas Watterton, Thomas Ingram, Sir Walter Bethel, Sir Thomas Metcalf, Sir John Fenwick (whose son, Colonel John, was slain at Marston Moor), all brothers-in-law to Sir Henry; Thomas, Viscount of Falconberg, Lady Slingsby's father, Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, Sir William Savile, Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, Lord Ferdinand Fairfax, and Sir Charles Slingsby, Knight, a relation of Sir Henry who was slain at Marston Moor, and buried in York Minster. On the 24th of August, 1665, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., honored Sir Thomas Slingsby with his and his duchess' company, at the Red House.

The chapel is a neat building paved with black and white marble. The seats and pulpit are oak, embellished with Gothic ornaments. In the east window, above the communion table, are the following paintings on glass: the arms of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Litchfield, who consecrated the chapel; the arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the centre of the window are the Slingsby arms, with fifteen quarterings, and a margin round the shield, whereon are inscribed the marriages of some of the ancestors of that family. On the south side of the chapel are two windows. In one are the heads of five of the Apostles, and in the other, the figures of Faith, Charity, and Justice; also the arms of the King of England and the Prince of Wales.

The Red House is about two miles from Marston Moor. It ceased to be the family residence about the middle of the last century. Sir Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, caused the greater part of it to be pulled down. Two pillars of a gateway were removed, and now stand at the entrance gateway into Scriven Park.—*Hargrove*.

"*Sir Henry Slingsby* was in the first rank of the gentlemen of Yorkshire, and was returned to serve as a member in the Parliament that continued so many years, where he sat till the troubles began, and having no relation to or dependence upon the Court, he was swayed only by his conscience to detest the violent and undutiful behavior of that Parliament. He was a gentleman of good understanding, but of a melancholic nature, and of very few words; and when he could stay no longer with a good conscience in their councils, he returned to the country, and joined with the first who took up arms for the King, and when the war was ended, he remained still in his own house, prepared and disposed to run the fortunes of the Crown in any other attempt, and having a good fortune, and a general reputation, he had a greater influence upon the people than they who talked more and louder, and was known to be irreconcilable to the new government, and was therefore cut off. He, with John Mordaunt, and Dr. Hewet, an earnest preacher in London, were the first brought before the High Court of Justice (?), of which John Lisle, who gave his vote in the King's blood, and continued an entire confidant and instrument of Cromwell, was president.

"Mordaunt escaped by bribing some of the judges; Sir Henry and Dr. Hewet were less fortunate, and their blood was the more thirsted after, for the other's indemnity. The former had been two years in prison, in Hull, and was brought now up to the Tower, for fear they might not discover enough of any new plot to make so many formidable examples as the present conjuncture required. The charge against him was that he had contracted with some officers in Hull, two years before, for the delivery of one of the Block Houses to him for the King's service. He did not care to defend himself against the accusation, but rather acknowledged and justified his affection, and owned his loyalty to the King, with very little compliment or ceremony to the present power. Notwithstanding very great intercession to preserve him, for he was

uncle to Lord Falconberg, who engaged his wife and all his new allies to intercede for him, he was condemned and beheaded. When he was brought to die, he spent very little time in discourse, but told them he was to die for being an honest man, of which he was glad."

Playfair says of him : —

"He did and suffered much for Charles I. ; having a large estate, he spent the greater part of it in the King's service, and for doing so, the Parliament sequestered the rest ; he brought six hundred men, horse and foot, into the field, to assist the Prince, and did more real service than any other gentleman in Yorkshire, being constantly in action, until he was overpowered and taken prisoner."

Burke remarks : —

"Sir Henry adhered to the King through all his troubles, had his estates sequestered and sold,¹ and lived a ruined man, till 1658, when for an attempt, unhappily for him, a little too early made, to restore his Majesty, Charles II., he was beheaded after a mock trial, before a pretended Court, 8th June, 1658, on Tower Hill, being the time and place also of the execution of the eminent Dr. Hewet."

Hargrove's "Knaresborough" contains a full pedigree of the Slingsby family, and referring to Sir Henry, says :

"He was a man of deeds, rather than words ; he said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold, persisting in his loyalty, and told the people he died for being an honest man."

¹ They were bought in for him by Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Slingsby Bethell, whom he mentions in the *Father's Legacy* as his "friendly trustees."

The opinion of the republican General Ludlow, on the trial and sentence of Sir Henry, is a valuable record of the general impression which they made on the minds of a party very unfriendly to him, and to all loyalty :—

“Sir Henry Slingsby was called to the bar, and the witnesses on each side being heard, he was pronounced guilty, though in the opinion of many men he had very hard measure. For it appeared that he was a prisoner at the time when he was charged to have practiced against the government; that he was a declared enemy, and therefore by the laws of war, free to make any such attempt: Besides it was alleged that the persons whom he was accused of having endeavoured to corrupt, had trapan’d him by their promises to serve the King in delivering Hull, if he would give them a commission to act for him. But all this being not thought sufficient to excuse him he was adjudged to die.” — *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 606.

In one of the rooms in the Public Library of Boston is Copley’s historical painting of “King Charles I. demanding, in the House of Commons, the five impeached members,” A. D. 1641–42. There are fifty-eight portraits in this picture, and among them, one of Sir Henry Slingsby. The descriptive pamphlet says :—

“Of the other party in this group is Sir Henry Slingsby; he stands behind Whitlocke, a little raised above the level of the floor, his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the countenance of Charles. His temper was inclined to sorrow and melancholy; he opposed, from the beginning, the measures of the republicans, and at length terminated on the scaffold a close confinement of two years in the common prison of Hull.”

We have at this writing received from London a book ordered some time since, entitled "The Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart., now first published entire from the MS. A reprint of 'Sir Henry Slingsby's Trial.' His rare tract, 'A Father's Legacy.' Extracts from Family Correspondence, etc." By Rev. Daniel Parsons, M. A. London, 1836. The editor, in his preface, says : —

"And had it so happened that Sir Henry Slingsby was to be spoken of merely as a link in a chain of respectable ancestry, it would have been scarcely possible to avoid feeling, that in such times, a chivalrous and loyal character might have been expected in him : but we find him rather exceeding the high standard of the patriotism of his day, than falling short of it, and throwing into the shade his unblemished descent by the lustre of his personal history."

The "Diary" commences in 1638 and ends in 1648, the last entry being in reference to the execution of the King! At this crisis, Sir Henry, with characteristic loyalty, gives up all notice of public events. The lack of space restricts us to a few quotations from the "Diary," "Trial," and "A Father's Legacy;" the latter contains more sound advice for young men than is often found in so small a compass. In the "Correspondence" are very many interesting letters, not only from members of the family, but also from many of the most prominent men of the times, among whom were Bryan and Thomas

Fairfax, of the same family as the Fairfaxes of America. There are also in the work fac-simile autographs of twenty-seven distinguished persons, including Charles I., Sir Henry Slingsby, and the Duke of Buckingham. It must be remembered that Sir Henry's writings are in the style of the middle of the seventeenth century, a period when there were few, if any, examples of what would now be considered elegant writing, and a diary is the last place where carefulness of expression is to be looked for.

The "Diary" furnishes a detail of many of the events of those calamitous years, and gives information as to the manner of life of a country gentleman of that day, and enables us to form a correct estimate of the character of the writer himself. The editor, after deducing from his diary that he was a gentleman whose disposition and tastes would lead him to the leisure and employments of a country life, and who was rather fitted for serving the public interest by filling the stations to which in the common course of things he would be appointed in his county, than in taking a lead in state policy or in war, says :—

"But when the new kind of circumstances in which he found himself placed by the breaking out of the rebellion forced him, like the majority of that class in his day, to follow the path of duty in very different courses, he addressed himself to his altered condition of life, with the energy and consistency of a man who had one great and honest end in view — the

preservation of his country. Nor can we fail to be impressed with the conviction, that whatever he did was under the correction of higher motives than those of human expediency; and that he owed his firmness to the support of sober and sincere religion."

No one who has carefully examined into all the circumstances connected with his arrest, imprisonment, and trial, and who has studied the character of the man, can for a moment question his patriotism and honesty of purpose, or doubt that he fell a victim to a long preconcerted plot, by which he was entrapped into conduct exactly such as it was known his loyalty would lead to under the circumstances. He had been arraigned and sentenced before an officer of the army and a commission at York, as one of the "late plotters," as may be seen by a letter written by Col. Robert Lilburn to the Protector in 1655, his estates sequestered, and he sent to Hull as a prisoner, where he was held until his removal to the Tower of London in 1658. It was during his imprisonment at Hull that he was entrapped by Cromwell's decoys.

The following extracts from his diary will throw some light upon his arrest, and show that the articles of surrender were violated by the Parliamentarians, which was in keeping with their general conduct. He commences his diary, which, during his two years of active service in the army, had been suspended, as follows:—

"Now I will tell my own story, where I have been ever since I marched out of York [July 16, 1644] until y^e 7 of May [1646]; for I have now good leisure in y^e solitariness wherein I live; & y^e setting down y^e places & times wherein I spent my two years' peregrination, & y^e taking & review thereof will serve to put off y^e tediousness of my close retirement; for ever since my coming out of Newark¹ (w^{ch} this day is 27 weeks & 2 days) I have for y^e most part kept wth in my hottle; but since they came for me, I have escap'd y^m; & I betake myself to one room in my house, scarce known to my servants, where I spend my days in great sylence, scarce daring to speak or walk, but with great heed taken least I be discovered. *Et jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede*: & why I should be thus aim'd at I know not, if my neighborhood to York makes them not more quarrelsome. As *acerima proximorum odia*, so, heat and cold if they meet in a cloud produceth thunder. My own disposition is to love quietness, & since y^e King will'd me to go home wⁿ I parted from him at Topcliff. . . .

"I resolved to keep at home, if my Lord Mayor & Alderman Watson would have permitted me quietly to live there; but they would not suffer me to have y^e benefit of y^e articles of Newark, which gave us liberty 3 months to live at home undisturbed;² but from York they send to take me wth in y^e first month; & all is to try me wth y^e Negative oath & national Covenant. The one makes me renounce my allegiance, y^e other my religion. For y^e oath, why it should be impos'd on us not to assist y^e King wⁿ all means is taken from us whereby we might assist him, and to assist in this Warr w^{ch} is now come to an end & nothing in all England held for y^e King, I see no manner of reason, unless they would have us do a wicked act, & they the authors, out of greater spite to

¹ Newark was surrendered May 8, 1646.

² Article third of the surrender of Newark fully confirms this statement. It is given by Rushworth, pp. 638-9, 40, part 3, vol. ii.

wound both soul & body. For now y^e not taking of it cannot much prejudice y^m, and y^e taking of y^e oath will much prejudice us, being contrary to former oaths w^{ch} we have taken ; & against civil justice, w^{ch} as it abhors Neutrality, so it will not admit a man should falsify y^e trust w^{ch} he hath given."

In referring further on to the oaths which they required him to take, he says : —

"I should be convinced of y^e lawfulness of it before I take it & not urged, as y^e Mahometans do their disciples, by force & not by reason. . . . By this new religion w^{ch} is impos'd you make every man y^t takes it up guilty, either of having no religion, & so become an Atheist, or else a religion put off or on, as he doth his hat, to every one he meets ; but you would have me conform to y^t faith or the definition of faith & religion w^{ch} you have made ! but wth all see how impartiall you are, for *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur* ; where in former times it was thought grievous that conformity should be impos'd by y^e bishoppes wⁿ y^e scruple should be only a Cap or a Sirples, you scrupled at y^e out branches only, but we scruple to have root & branch plucked up ; therefore judge of our scruple by your own."

When all had turned out to the wish of the usurper, and he had ample proofs against Sir Henry of what would have been treason, *if he had been lawful king*, still so little could he rely upon the ordinary course of legal procedure, that he denied Sir Henry, and Dr. Hewet and Mr. Mordaunt, his fellow-prisoners, their right of trial by jury, and had them arraigned before an unlawful body, called

a high court of justice, constituted for the occasion, and composed exclusively of his creatures, with the infamous Lisle as president. Sir Henry knew that his conviction was a foregone conclusion. In his letter to "Persons of Quality and Others," he says, "I insisted not much upon my defense, nor vindication of mine innocence, for I understood it was effectless." He insisted upon his right to be tried by a jury. We make the following extracts from his trial:—

"*Lord President.* Thou here standest charged for high treason ; this court requires that thou give a positive answer, whether guilty or not guilty.

"*Sir Henry S.* I desire to have counsel assigned me.

"*Lord Pres.* There is matter of fact laid to your charge, which amounts to treason, and there is no law allowed in matters of fact.

"*Sir Henry S.* There is also matter of law ; and I desire to be tried by a jury, which is according to the law of the land.

"*Lord Pres.* We are all here your jury as well as your judges ; we are the number of two or three juries, and your jury is well known, for they are chosen by the Parliament ; you are to plead to your indictment. . . .

"*Sir Henry S.* If it be by the laws of the land that the trial should be by a jury, I desire I may have that privilege.

"*Lord Pres.* Acts of Parliament make justice and law ; they are both ; they think fit to change the custom of trials that have been in former times, and all persons must submit to it. And the Parliament hath thought fit to make this court both jury and judges ; and therefore I require that you answer, whether guilty or not guilty.

"*Sir Henry S.* I desire that the Act of Parliament may be read.

"*Lord Pres.* . . . Parliament has appointed this court, and his Highness hath appointed you to be tried by us ; you ought, therefore, to plead to your indictment.

"*Sir Henry S.* The law gives liberty in case of juries to the party accused, to make his exceptions against the jury, which he cannot do here, where you are both judge and jury.

"*Lord Pres.* If you have any particular exception to any man you may make it. You were, sir, of the Parliament when this Act was made.

"*Sir Henry S.* I was a prisoner at the same time.

"*Lord Pres.* Although a prisoner, yet you are bound by Act of Parliament.

"*Sir Henry S.* I am, my lord, of an opinion (though you may count it a paradox) that I cannot trespass against your laws because I did not submit to them.

"*Lord Pres.* All the people of England must submit to the laws of England — to the authorities of England; all must submit to *my Lord Protector* and Acts of Parliament. . . .

"*Sir Henry S.* The laws have been so uncertain with me that I could not well know them, and when I was a prisoner, I could not take notice of them. I could have no benefit by your laws, because that is no law to me which does not give me interest and property to what I have. It is the benefit of laws that they do distinguish between *meum* and *tuum* ; but when you take all from me, in my case it is not so."

When asked what he had to say why the court should not proceed to judgment, he replied :—

"My lord, I humbly desire I may be tried by a jury, for I must say you 'are my enemies' (pardon the expression); if not so why did you

sequester me, and sell my whole estate? and why did you deny me the act of oblivion? There is no man would willingly appeal to his adversaries; there are some among you that have been instrumental in my sequestration, and in the selling of my estate, *for which they gave me no reason but this*, that I would not compound, when I thought not fit so to do, when there was no establishment or settled peace; if I had compounded, I had not been sure whether I might not have compounded over again; my estate hath been sequestered, and sold; now to be my judge and jury. I humbly pray, being a commoner, I may be tried by commoners."

This just and lawful right was of course denied, and the lord president proceeded to make a speech, which was characteristic of many of the hypocritical, canting creatures of the ambitious and bigoted, if not hypocritical, Cromwell:—

"Sir," said he, "was it not a great aggravation of the sins of the Egyptians, that when God had declared Himself with so many signs in behalf of the Israelites, that notwithstanding, they would still pursue Moses and Israel? Who is so great a stranger in this nation as to be ignorant what God has done amongst us, by a series of wonderful providences so many years together, against that very party who are still hatching treason and rebellions amongst us? It grieves my soul to think of it, that after so many signal providences, wherein God seems to declare Himself (as it were by signs and wonders), that your heart still should be hardened, I may say, more hardened than the very hearts of the Egyptians, for they did not only see, but confessed, that the Lord fought against them; but you, oh, that you would confess and give glory to God."

After much more of the same sort of cant, and expressing great sorrow for Sir Henry, because "he, being a Protestant, should assist such a confederacy as this," this devout Christian closes by informing the prisoner "that he shall never have done praying for him as long as he is alive," and then "ordered the judgment of the court to be read." The following is a copy of that humane and Christian (of the Cromwell kind) sentence:—

"That SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, as a false Traytor, to his said Highness the Lord Protector and this Commonwealth, shall be conveyed back again to the Tower of London, and from thence through the middle of the city of London, directly shall be drawn unto the Gallows at Tibourn, and upon the said Gallows there shall be hanged, and being alive, shall be cut down to the ground, and his Entrails taken out of his Belly, and, he living, be burnt before him; and that his head shall be cut off, and that his body shall be divided into four quarters," etc.

"His Highness" the Lord Protector, who was the author of the murder of Sir Henry, and of that eminent Episcopal divine, Dr. Hewet, was "graciously pleased" to change their sentence to beheading.

Sir Henry was beheaded 8th June, 1658, and by permission of the usurper his remains were privately taken to Yorkshire, and buried in the Slingsby Chapel in Knaresborough Church. His tombstone is of black marble removed from St. Robert's Chapel, in Knaresborough,

belonging to the family, and bears the following inscription : ¹ —

SANCTI ROBERTI

Huc Saxum advertum est sub eodemq; nunc Jacet hic Henricus Slingsby Henrici filius cui e Parlamento Ejecto & ex plebiscito bonis omnibus exuto nihil aliud supererat.

Quam ut vellet Animam suam salvam esse passus est Anno Etatis suae LVII. Sexto Idus Junias, annoq; Christi 1658. Fidei in Regem Legesque patrias causa: Non perjit, sed ad Meliores Sedes translatus est a Tyranno Cromwellio Capite Muletatus; posuit Thomas Slingsby Baronetus. Non Degener Nepos.

Anno Ærae Christi 1693.

If this work was being prepared for general circulation we should consider it almost a duty to embody in it “A Father’s Legacy to his Children” entire, for, as before stated, we have rarely met with more sound and practical advice than is contained in this dying legacy of a Christian father. We shall, however, give only a few quotations, — just enough to enable the reader to get an idea of the general character of the paper. After cautioning his sons against religious controversies and their barren results, he says: —

“How fruitlessly bestowed are those empty hours, that are employed with what subtilty of arguments they may *dispute*, but never with what

¹ There are a few mistakes in spelling and punctuation which the Latin scholar can easily correct.

purity they may *live*. Polite orators, but profane professors. Such *sophisters* are but titular Christians. Believe it, there ought to be no controverſie, but *conference* among the ſervants of Chriſt, which being diſcreetly ſeaſoned with meekneſs and mildneſs, beget more converts to God's honour, than a thouſand fiery ſpirits ſhall ever do by ſpeaking in thunder."

In reference to the choice of company, he ſays : —

" *Good acquaintance* will improve both your knowledge and demean ; by your *converſing* with theſe, you ſhall *every day* get by heart ſome new leſſon, that may ſeaſon and accommodate you, whereas our debauched gallantry (the greateſt *impoſtor* of youth) would by their ſociety quickly deprave you. Now to apply a *Remedy* to ſo dangerous and infectious a *Malady*, be tender of your *Honour* ; beware with whom you conſort. Be known to many, but familiar with few. . . . Make ever *choice* of ſuch for your companions of whom you retain this grounded opinion, that you have either hope to improve them, or be improved by them."

Referring to the value of time, he ſays : —

" And great pity it is, that our *youth*, even in the moſt eminent extractions, ſhould make ſo light an eſtimate of time ; as to *hold* no *conſorts* fitter for their concerns nor correſponding with their tempers, than ſuch who only ſtudy a fruitleſs expenſe of time ; making no other account of hours, than harbingers of pleaſure. . . . In private and retired hours conſult with the *dead* ; being the beſt means to make men wiſe ; make devout *Books* your diſcreet conſorts : they will tell you what you are to do without fear of cenſure. . . . Let it be the loweſt of your ſcorn to ſuffer your thoughts to be depressed with *inferior objects*."

" In the carriage of public affairs appear cautious. Many by putting themſelves upon numerous employments have loſt themſelves ; though

in neighborly offices to be modestly active, manifests signal arguments of *piety*. But in all concerns appear just. This will beget you a *good report* among men ; and acceptance before the *throne* of grace. All justice is comprehended in this *Word Innocence*, all injustice reprehended.

“As for your hours of recreation, let them never so overtake you as to make your thoughts strangers in what most concerns you, and make choice of suitable consorts in these. For though precepts induce, examples draw, and more danger there is in a personal example, than any *Doctrinal motive*.

“I could challenge from many descents, but my thoughts have ever been estranged from titular arrogance ; holding only *Fame* to be the strongest continuer of *family*, being borne up with such an impregnable arch as it needed no groundling buttresses to preserve it, *nor any secondaries* to prevent an untimely ruin. . . . After a troublesome voyage, encountered with many cross winds and *adverse billows*, I am now arriving in a safe *Harbour* ; and I hope without touch of *Dishonour*. . . . Prefer *your fame* before all *fortunes* ; it is that sweet odour which will perfume you living and embalm you dying. . . . My peace I hope is made with God : having in these solitary hours of my retirement made this my constant ejaculation : O, how can we choose but begin to love him whom we have offended ; or how should we but begin to grieve that we have offended him whom we love ! . . . Be *zealous* in your service of God ; ever recommending in the prime hour of the day, all your ensuing actions designed and addressed for that day, to his *gracious protection*. Be constant in *your Resolves*, ever grounded on a *religious Fear* that they may be seconded by *God's favour*. Be serious in your studies : and with all *Humility* crave the assistance of others, for your better *proficiency*. Be affable to all, familiar with few. Be provident and discreetly frugal, in *your expense* : never spending where honest *Providence* bids you spare ; neither sparing where reputation invites you to spend. Continue firm in *brotherly unity* : as you are near in blood be dear in your affection. . . .

“I find myself now, through the apprehension of my approaching summons, which I shall entertain with a cheerful admittance, breathing homeward: the eye of my body is fixt on you; the eye of my Soul on Heaven. Think on me as your natural Father, and of Earth as your common mother. Thither am I going, where by course of nature, though not in the same manner, you must follow. I am to act my last scene on a stage; you in a turbulent state. Value earth as it is; that when you shall pass from Earth, you may enjoy what earth cannot afford you; to which happiness your dying Father, hastening to his dear spouse and your virtuous *Mother*, faithfully commends you.”

HIS EPITAPH. WRITTEN WHILE IN PRISON.

Dead unto *Earth* before I past from thence.
 Dead unto *Life*, alive to conscience.
 Just, and by justice doom'd; impeached by those
 Whom *Semblance* writ my *Friends*, their witness Foes.
 My *Silence* in reply impli'd no guilt.
 Words not believ'd resemble Water spilt
 Upon the parched surface of the floor,
 No sooner dropt, than heat dries up the Showre.
 To plead for life when ears are prepossest,
 Sounds but like airy *Eccho's* at the best.
 The *Hatchet* acted what the court decreed,
 Who would not for his *Head*, lay down his head?
Branches have their dependance on the *Vine*,
 And *Subjects* on their *Princes*, so had mine.
 The *Native Vine* cut down her cyenes wither,
 Let them then *grow* or *perish* both together.
 Thus liv'd I, thus I dy'd, my *Faith* the wing
 That mounts my *Kingly* zeal to th' *Highest King*.

These extracts, it will be borne in mind, are from the writings of a leading *Cavalier*, and show that our *Puritan* friends did not possess all of the religion and morality of that period.

Sir Henry was married July 7, 1631, at Kensington Church, London, to Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellamyse, first Viscount Falconberg (a lady who seems to have been as pious as she was naturally amiable; she died 31st December, 1641), and by her had issue:—

Thomas, born 15th June, 1636.

Henry, born 14th and baptized 29th January, 1638, in chapel of Red House. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles II.

Barbara, born 14th May, 1633; married Sir John Talbot. Sir Henry was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir Thomas Slingsby, who was Member of Parliament for Knaresborough from 1678 to 1681, and for Scarborough in 1685. He married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Cradock, Esq., of Caversall Castle, County Stafford (who died 24th January and was buried 2d February, 1673, in the Slingsby Chapel in Knaresborough Church), by whom he had issue:—

Henry.

Thomas.

George.

Eliza.

Dorothy.

Barbara, thrice married : first, to Sir Richard Mauleverer, of Alberton Mauleverer, County York ; second, to John, Lord Arundel, of Trerice ; and third, to Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, —

Sir Henry Slingsby, Member of Parliament for Knaresborough, who died without issue in 1692, and was succeeded by his brother, *Sir Thomas Slingsby*, who married, 1692, Sarah, daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, County York, and had issue eight children : —

1. *Henry.*

2. *Thomas.*

3. *Savile.*

4. *Charles*, who dying before his last elder brother, never succeeded to the title. He married Miss Turner in 1738, and by her had issue : —

Thomas Turner, who succeeded as eighth baronet.

Sarah, died without issue.

5. *Mary*, maid of honor to Queen Anne, married, 18th August, 1714, at Moor-Monkton, to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Helmsley, of which marriage the first Lord Feversham is the lineal descendant.

6. *Sarah.*

7. *Barbara.*

8. *Jane*, died without issue.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son, —

Sir Henry Slingsby, Member of Parliament for Knaresborough in the last parliament of Queen Anne and the first of George I., who married a daughter of John Ainslie, Esq., of Studley, Chancellor of the Exchequer (who died 31st May, 1736), by whom he had no issue, and, dying in 1763, was succeeded by his brother, —

Sir Thomas Slingsby, who died without issue 1765, and was succeeded by his brother, —

Sir Savile Slingsby, who died without issue 1780, when the title devolved on his nephew, —

Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby; he married, first, his cousin, Catherine Turner Buckley, and second, a natural daughter of his uncle, Sir Henry, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1806, leaving issue by his first wife: —

Thomas.

Charles, of Loftus Hall, who, dying before his eldest brother, never succeeded to the title. He married, October 1, 1823, Emma Margaret, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., by whom he had issue: —

Charles, born 1824, the tenth baronet.

Emma Louisa Catherine, born 1829; married 19th July, 1860, to Captain Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, son of Charles Powell Leslie, born 1826.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, —

Sir Thomas Slingsby, who died without issue February, 1835, and was succeeded by his nephew, —

Sir Charles Slingsby, who was drowned in the river Ure, opposite to Newby Hall, the residence of Lady Mary Vyner, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, on the 11th of February, 1869, while hunting, he being master of the York and Ainsty Fox Hounds.¹ Sir Charles was never married: he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Thomas Leslie, Esq., who, in 1869, assumed the name of Slingsby and became —

Sir Thomas Slingsby, the eleventh baronet. He has no issue, and in default of issue, the property and title will go to Sir Charles' maternal uncle, Rev. Thomas Atkinson, and his son.

Our first intention was only to give a condensed pedigree, with a few sketches, of some of the members of the family. We have, however, been led on, almost imperceptibly, into writing a synopsis of its history. It will be readily seen that what we have written is only a compilation. This was a necessity, as our information was mostly obtained from published works.

¹ At the same time were also drowned, while crossing the river in a ferry-boat, Mr. E. Lloyd, of Lingeroft, near York, Mr. Edmund Robinson, of York, William Oveys (first whip), C. Warrener (gardener at Newby Hall), and J. Warrener, his son.

ERRATA.

- Page 15, line 20, *for er, read erm.*
Page 15, line 23, *after are should be a colon.*
Page 22, line 1, *for Le Nerve, read Le Neve.*
Page 26, line 9, *for Duncondra, read Drumcondra.*
Page 32, lines 4, 12, *for Neville, read Nevill.*
Page 46, line 12, *for baptized, read born.*
Page 48, line 17, *for Lincoln, read Lincoln's Inn.*
Page 50, line 11, *omit comma after county.*
Page 54, lines 9, 11, 16, 23, and
Page 55, line 7, *for Leonard, read St. Leonard.*
Page 59, line 15, *put comma after Hawkins.*
Page 59, line 21, *for February 3, read 13.*
Page 78, line 11, *for has, read had.*
Page 113, line 5, *for counselor, read counsellor.*
Page 130, line 14, *note after welfare instead of after lost.*
Page 165, line 26, *for Margery, read Marjory.*
Page 166, line 1, *for Margaret, read Anne.*
Page 166, line 2, *for William, read Hugh.*



